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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR,

VOL. XVIII. NO. 46.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE WILMOT PROVISO. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The question of the extension of slavery into the Territories, which has so much agitated the country, is, as every candid man must admit, a sheer humbing. The clamor in favor of the Wilmot Prohumbug. The clamor in favor of the Wilmot Provise is all humbug, and equally so is the Southern hostility to it. It is not a question that ought to be trought into the Presidential election. The politicians and the people of the non-slavehold States are naturally expected to be opposed to the extension of slavery. Pennsylvania, for instance, a commonwealth which, at a period so early in the story of the country, abolished slavery in her own fastory of the country, about the day in the own limits, could not be expected to advocate and encourage its adoption, at this late day, in any part of the Union. Therefore, it is a question up a which both of the political parties in Pennsylvania might be expected to agree—and, in fact, they do agree. Neither the Whigs nor the Democrats of Pennsylvania, nor of any non-slaveholding State, will ever consent to promote the extension of slavery. How, then, can they make that a test upon the Presidential election, upon which there is no disagreement

So, in regard to the South,—there can one party to the slavery question there. With few exceptions, the people of the Slaveholding States on the extension of slavery into new territory as necessary to a preservation of their essential rights and interests. How they have been induced to uge their policy in this respect,-the Northern agitators of the question can best tell. But agreeer as Southern men do upon the question of slave y extension, there is no reason why they should take it a test in the choice of a President. I am a hopes that they will not,—and that the Whigs South will vote the Whig ticket-Taylor and They have been cajoled into the belief that the evils of slavery are only to be arrested by protnomy the designs of a faction, which is as weak as it

The design of that faction is to separate the Nort and South, making slavery the dividing lines to obtain power at the hazard of destroying the Union. Of course, I do not believe that the design will succeed. This indeous hydra of abolitionsm or free-soilism, or whatever else they call it, will be throttled long before it can do any more mischief. No Southern or Northern Wing can desire to witness the establishment of geographical parties :-that would be an abandonment of Whig principles with a vengeance. A geographical parby is necessarily a disunion party, and there are advocates of it in the South as web as in the North. It will be known, after this election, both in the South and in the North, by its true name.

But I am led to these remarks by the repeated declarations and dischaimers in the Northern and Southern was of what Gen. Taylor will or will or

Southern press, of what Gen. Taylor will or will not do, as to the proviso question, when he comes into power. It is fortunate that Gen. Taylor has so much more sense and discretion than either his friends or his opponents, as to gratify neither of them by any pledges on this subject. He has viewed it in its true light—as a mischievous hum-bug—and if his courtesy would allow him to make a proper reply to the question addressed to him, he would briefly say to each of his inquisitors, though be was not behind the scenes among the ware-workers at Washington, and in Albany, and in Baltimore,-that the slavery-proviso question

arisen for adopting such a course in regard to the question of slavery in the Territories, as would best consist with the principles of the Baltimore plat-Hence arose the struggle on the territorial bills, which, dividing Congress by parties or sections, tended so greatly to toment the agitation of the slavery question in the country. A history of the proceedings and debates on the question will show what I above advance, to wit,-that the whole thing was a humbug, on both sides. Both parties were afraid to act, but both could appeal to section-They were afraid to commit them-

From the Journal of Commerce

Messrs, Editors :- As much is now said upon the subject of slavery, I beg to present your readers with an anecdote illustrating slavery as I found it in the District of Columbia, during a residence of the three sessions of the twenty seventh Congress. Having one day left some papers on my desk at the House of Representatives, and having use for them at my lodgings, which were opposit the State Departments, situated about one mile from the capitof, I called up one of the servants, a slave belonging to my landlady, Mrs. Ulricks, and sent him with a note to the clerk to deliver presented himself at my chamber door with the required papers. I was astonished at his speedy cturn, and on expressing my surprise he replied, Why, massa, when I got down on the Avenue, it began to look like rain, and as I no like to get wel, I call a back and rode. 'Spose the driver will not I call a back and rode. 'Spose the driver will not charge over filty cents.' True enough, at his back was the driver, who demanded the me ment is unnecessary. The black fellow certainly felt that being a slave did not deprive him of lib crty and privileges, to a much greater extent than is practised here by gentlemen's sons,

THE BLACKS IN GEORGIA.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce describes the condition, religion and politics of the slaves in Scriven Co., as follows:

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ork, ng ton.

One of our correspondents asserts, that the blacks and whites here commune together in church. At the church at this place, this communion of both colors happens mouthly. Whites and blacks are also haptised together at the same time, The slaves here in many in stances can read and write; they have their little farms around their houses, and plenty of hogs and poultry. They are divided into Whigs and Demorats, attend church with the whites, and seem appier than the latter. Some are able, from industry, to buy their freedom, but will not.—
These remarks have been suggested by the very able and just position you have taken in your paper on the side of the Compromise and the Union.

OLD VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

ROANOKE HUNDREDS, Vo. Aug. 1848. Let no Abolitionist risk his equanimity or his argument by coming hither. Here am I, among bundreds of bondmen; yet I have seen no lash, and heard no cry. The sleek, full, oily faces of



IS GOD UNJUST AND CHANGEABLE, OR WERE THE WRITERS OF THE OLD

STEAMER CAROLISE, Ohio River, Oct. 20, 1848. To Andrew Paton, Glasgom, Scotland:

Dean Andrew-I am floating along on the beau-

tiful Ohio, sitting on a settee in the saloon of a small steamer. Many men, women and children are around me... One thin, sallow woman, dressed like a lady, is sitting near me, and puffing tobacco smoke from her mou h, that she sucks in from an old black pipe. She takes it coolly and comfortably. I think she is Dutch. Many men are about me, puffing out the smoke of cigars. The saloon is full of tobecco smoke, and that combined with the heat from two stoves, and closed doors and windows, makes this saloon a queer place. Becon might be dried and smoked here in no time. Our steamer is puffing and crawing apagainst the curent, slowly but surely. The river is so low that none but the small class boats can run on it. Nothing can exceed the beauty and decorations of the forests on either bank, the green having given place to every shade of read and yellow. The passengers, both men and women, are discussing the merits of Van Buren, Cass and Whigs cannot support the whole Whig ticket, the green having size no large the green having s are discussing the merits of Van Buren, Cass and

ward Sarah had a son, and called him Isanc. The 1 have cited numerous instances, to bring the sub-

shall be surely put to death; but if he smite his ser- worshipped as God by any nation, however barbarant or his maid with a rod, and he or she continue rous, savage or cannibal they may be, that ever coma day or two, and then die from the effects of the manded or instigated his worshippers to deeds more beating, he shall not be punished; for he is his revolting to humanity, to natural justice and equity. money. Did God make it a crime, punishable with Go to ancient Sparta, Athens, and Rome; to Hindeath, to kill a free man, and no crime at all to kill dostan, to the Steppes of Tartary; to the aucient a servant, as the record says he did? (Ex. sxi. 11- Britons and Norwegians; go to the Sandwichlalands,

Agsin. If a man committed formation with a perhaps wisely, to let the matter alone—to admit or good as a part of the territory to which the ordinance of It87 applied; and to let California and New Mexico alone, till after the election.

Agsin. If a man committed formation with a mountains of America, before the foot-prints of Euperhaps wisely, to let the matter alone—to admit or good as a part of the territory to which the ordinance of It87 applied; and to let California and New Mexico alone, till after the election. at all, except by a trespass offering; and the reason the spirit and principles of Christianity, and to the given for the difference of guilt and penalty is, nature of a merciful, just, loving, impartial and un-

> father and husband have power to annul them, and believe that my Heavenly Father ever required release the wile and daughter from all obligation to his children to do such deeds to one another, I keep it. This is said to have been commanded and approved by God. Did. God ever give to one human being power to release another from the obli- And who are they whose absolute infall-bifuy is gutions of an oath or promise? Did God ever lay maintained at the expense of justice, equity and mercy—at the expense of God and humanity? Who is incapable of making a vow or promise that is were Abraham, Jacob, Moses, Joshua, Gideon, binding, and that she is under no obligation to keep Samuel, David, and Solomon? They may have act

> husband? (Num. xxx. 2-13.) Shall we go up to battle against the children of Ben: with the immutable nature of God, and the unjamin, my brother? Go up, said the Lord-as the changeable relations of man.

> clothing enough, and merriment enough, for at no page the Lord commanded them to do, and approve hour of the night can I go out, without heuring hand their doing. Six hundred Benjamites fled to the their doing. Six hundred Benjamites fled to th jo and song, and sometimes the weikin rings with that long, loud, diaphragm-shaking cachinastion, which is peculiar to the African race. Remembering the hundreds of Irish purpers whom I saw last summer, landing in rags and typhus from the steering of emigrant vessels, I cannot but think go up to the war against Benjamin. So they sense these clasticles. But I waive these debatable points, especially as my object is description, rather than nd gave to the Benjamites for wives. They slaugh tered every male and every married woman of Ja besh-gilead for refusing to do the very thing which they (the Israelites) repented that they had done. Wives must now be had for the two hundred that remained. There was a feast in Shiloh-at which it was customary for the young women to dance. TESTAMENT IN SOME INSTANCES MIS. They sent word to the two hundred to lie in wait, and some each a young woman, and keep her for a wife. They did so, and thus they were provided. As the story reads, the Lord approved, by direct command, or indirect connivance, of all these acts

of slaughter and rapine. (Judges xix. 20 and 21.) Again. We are told in Deuteronomy, that God he Canaantes; especially forbidding them to make any treaty or covenant of peace with them, or to ow them any mercy. God is said to have comnanded them to consume all the people whom the Lord should deliver to them. Thine eye shall have the movements of the steamer, as she puffs and pouts association, shall be open to the free discussion of no pity upon them: thou shall destroy them with a on her upward-board way. Beautiful beyond com- as the association, shall invite !!! from under heaven.' We are told that God also river is very winding, and the turns are abrupt, and

from the Lord, we are assured that God wrought a miracle to enable Joshua and his warriors to get miracle to enable Joshua and his warriors to get miracle to enable Joshua and his warriors to get miracle to enable Joshua and his warriors to get miracle to enable Joshua and his warriors to get miracle to enable Joshua and his warriors to get miracle to enable Joshua and his warriors to get miracle to enable Joshua and his warriors to get miracle to enable Joshua and his warriors to get miracle to enable Joshua and his warriors to get miracle to enable Joshua and his were deeper when you do so, and your steamer sharery church, and who repudinted Samuel Lewis first one side and then the other, to take in passential the leading Free Soil man of the town, and stange mixture to Joshua and his men in slaughtering all the men, women and children of Ai; then that God caused the sun and moon to stand still, that Joshua and his men might have tome and light to slaughter the Taylor and Van Buren, and discussing the price of pork, wheat, Indias corn, cheese and butter; and the women, women and children of the Amorites and other manufactures. It is supported the total do so, But leading free who was a member of a prosmer of the end of so, and your steamer sharery church, and who repudinted Samuel Lewis sharery church, and were deeper when you do so, and your steamer sharery church, and were deeper when you do so, and your sharery church, and were deeper when you do so, and your sharery church, and were deeper when you do so, and your sharery church, and were deeper when you do so, and your sharery church, and were deeper when you do so, and your sharery church, and your sharery church, and were

two lads were at play, and Ishmael mocked Isaac, ject fully before your mind. Now, dear Andrew, I Sarah said to Abraham, Cast out this bond-woman ask you, I ask aff, which side of the alternative and her son; for the son o. this bond woman shall does your reason, your conscience, your very being not be heir with my son, even with Isaac. Atra- take-that God, whose nature is love and justice ham was grieved, and doubted the justice of the ever commanded and approved those deeds ; or, that on are a humburg,—or you are a political act But God, it is said, comes in and solves his those writers or compilers were mistaken when they be was not behind the seems among the as Sarah wishes. And Abraham cast out Hagar and made to believe that such acts could now be made hisson, and she departed to the wilderness, and we to accord with the nature of God, the Christian rewas got up, as many other questions are, on the eve of an election, by designing politicians, for And we are told that Abraham gave all that he had man? Must we not renounce the idea of a just and the promotion of their own selfish and narrow to Isaac, and sent his children by his concubines unchangeable God, before we can believe that such On the second day of June last the slavery quesand approval of God, east out all his other children, God did ever command and approve such deeds, if he and gave all he had to Isaac. Can this be just now f ever instigated his children to perpetrate such out-Was it ever just? (Gen. xvi. 9-12; xxv. 5.6)
Again. He that smitch a man, so that he die, Show me, in the history of our race, any being, to New Zealand; go to the wilds, the praieries and Again. If a man committed fornication with a mountains of America, before the foot-prints of Eubecause she was not free. (Lev. xix 20.) Did God changeable God, than are attributed to the God of ever make a disfinction between the same act with the Jews by the writers of the Old Testament. It a tree and a bong woman? (Deut. xxii, 23, 24) cannot be done. Yet we are called on to believe Again. If a won an, while hving with her father, that He, whom it is our delight to call OUR FAmakes a promise, the father can annul that promise; THER WHO ART IN HEAVEN, did once give and if the woman be married and makes a yow, or direct and special commands to his children to perpromise, her husband has power to annul the vow; petrate these ac s upon one another, and that he No matter what the yow or oath may relate to, the may order them to do the same again! Rather than

> a promise, unless it he sustained by her father or ed up to their light, and really have believed that God instigated and required them to do those deeds Again. A Levite travelled with his concubine into the tribe of Benjamin. He put up for the night in Gibean. During the night, some wicked men of the town seized his concubine, and abused her, and she was found dead at the door in the morning. The Levite cut the body into twelve parts - sent a part to common reason, common law, would condemn them each tribe—to call them forth to avenge his wrongs.
>
> The children of Israel came together before the Lord and asked. Which of us shall go up first miracle, within the power of Onnipotence, could against Benjamin? The Lord said-Judah shall go possibly make us feel that their deeds were just and up first. So they went up; and that day Benjamin was victorious, and slew 22,000 of the Israelites. Then they came before the Lord again, and said were in accordance with natural justice and equity,

writer states. They went up, and that day the Ben- Why are those historical characters so continual. jamites were again victorious, and slew 18,000 ly held up to us for imitation? Were we to do as brachtes, making 40,000 slain. The third day the they did, the very prirate and churches that are lerselites came before the Lord, and said-Shall we ever urging them upon us, would consign us to a again go out to battle against Benjamin our brother? dungeon or a gallows Not one step have I taken, And the story is, that the Lord said - Go up, and the past twen y years, in Anti-War and Anti-Slat -day I will deliver them into your hand. They very, in which these Old Testament writers and went up, and smote them with the edge of the sword, characters have not been thrown across my path. all that came to hand, and set on fire all the cities My answer has been, in my own heart, and often to they came to. All this was done, we are told, by the ears of others, (I wish it had been so oftener,) the express command and approval of God. Then If the Old Testament terities assert that God sanctions the Israelites came before the Lord, and lifted up slavery or war. I know that those writers were mis-their voices, and wept sore that they had destroyed taken. Their supposed inspirations from God were the creatures, afford a receipt in tall for the supply of their physical necessities. They assuredly have that they had done the very deed which the story and other evil passions. GOD NEVER AUTHOR-

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OU! COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY. NOVEMBER 17, 1848.

IZED ONE OF HIS CHILDREN TO KILL OR PREE SOIL AND FREE SPEECH - SPIRIT ENSLAVE ANOTHER. He could not do it, consistently with the laws of justice and equity that he

GOD TO A BOOK? To vindicate the infallibility of man, shall we charge upon God every conceivable crime? Is God unjust, or were the Old Testament writers mistaken? This alternative is forced upon every reflecting mind, by nearly the entire church and elergy of Christendom. My mind was settled long ago; and I say, Let God be true and just, though every man is a liar. The God in whom settled long ago; and I say, Let God be true and just, though every man is a liar. The God in whom I live and have my being, whose nature is love and justice, who is the same yesterday, to day and forever, whose children we all are, and whom we call and carried by the meeting, none voting against, FATHER, is my hope, my all, the polar star of my to instruct the committee to report a clause, journey down into the eternal future; and rather than believe him anjust, and malevolent, and changeable, I would cast from me every book that say half a dozen, met, adopted a Constitution, and

in this saloon since 8 o'clock, A. M., and watching unghty destruction; thou shalt blot out their name pare is this river and its forest clad banks. The TERS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT WERE, IN SOME INSTANCES, MISTAKEN

SOME INSTANCES, MISTAKEN

I gave several cases in which the Jewish cer piures assure us God commanded and approved certain acts that would be regarded, if perpetrated now, as opposed to the nature of God, to the relations and obligations of man to man, and to the Christian religion. I wish to state the facts of other cases as they are recorded in the Old Testament.

Abraham and Sarah were old and childless. Sarah gave her handmaid, Hagar, to Abraham, and by her be had a son, and called him Isanc. The

From the North Star. DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

would be the losers? Not the North; for the slavepower has contrived, bit by bit, compromise atter compromise, so to manage matters that the
North has fittle more than a shadow of a share
let in the government of the nation. The nature
of slavery is to encroach. As long as there is anything to be gained, it never will be satisfied. Yes:
dissolve the Union! What do freemen want with
slavery and slave States? They want no share of the same of the place and the place in the place of the plac slavery and slave States? They want no share of was sent me, best way by which to accomplish the deliverance of the 3,000,000 crushed and bleeding in bonds; assailed on my road to meeting, by a man w threat has lost its terrors!

Mark the success that has attended the Anti-Slavery cause from its rise to the present. Posi-tion after position has been taken-victory after victory has been won, until huaamity's friends now stand upon the broad principle of 'No union with slaveholders.-No fellowship with man thieves.'
And here will the last battle be fought.-here will the last victory be gained; and from this summit will go forth the proclamation of man's redemption in America. Then let us take courage. And whilst Garrison, Foster, and other spirits who are more mighty in the great moral conflict than we, go forward, let us press on to their help, and as w move, let us strike-let ut all strike, and soon will our work be done. And with this hope may we not sny still-

· Conscious of purity and worth, We may with calm assurance wait.
The tardy recompense of earth;
And, even should justice come too late.
To soothe the Spirit's homeward flight,
Still heaven, at last, the wrong shall right.' [Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

TP Samuel Hoar, whose mission to Charleston

mission, in the person of Mr. Hoar.—[Phil. U. S. Gazette.

An old citizen by the name of Edward Shippen Bird, a very wealthy gentleman, among his legacies, has left to his colored servants, as follows: To Hannah Parker and daughter, murse, a fine house in Locust street, and \$1,000; Harriet Peterson, widow of an old faithful servant, \$1,500; her daughter Jane, \$1,600; Rath Hooper, an old cook, \$1,600; Elizabeth Newman, chambermaid, \$1,100. From the liberality of these legacies, I give them as an item of news, so unusual is it for colored persons, though they may have worn out their lives in the service of wealthy men in this country, to receive anything like a respectable portion of their estate And how favorably does this countrast with the bequest of the late Bauker, Stephen Girard, who, though worth fifteen millions of money, strained an effort, when he provided in his will that two hundred dollars of an annuity s ould be given to an old and faithful female servant, who lived the top trial ferror, and churches teach that this is right on a small scale. Let us labor to bring about the time when all shall see their fatal errors, and be hought to act in harmony with goodness, mercy and truth.

OF CHURCH AND STATE. Among the comparatively few self-denying and has engraven on the constitution of man. He must morally courageous men at the West, who have esblot out man's present nature, and relations and poused the cause of the slave—of man universally—obligations, before he can, without injustice, invest in the most unreserved manner, and under circum obligations, before he can, without injustice, investigations, before he can, without injustice, investigations, before he can, without injustice, in the most unreserved manner on his signalized him stances of peculiar trial, no one has signalized him-ther, to slay him as a penalty for crime, or in self-self more than James W. Walken, of Leesburgh, defence. Tell me, dear friend-SHALL WE SACRIFICE laid his reputation as a Christian, and his profession GOD TO A BOOK? To vindicate the infallibility as a clergyman. In the last number of the Ohio A.

ever was written.

It is now 2 o'clock, P. M. I have been writing the clause on free discussion?

. Resolved. That all questions coming before the

This club head their notices, &c., with Free

Western States, for the same price, 25 cents. We approach Pittsburgh, the city of smoke and soot, the Birmingham of America, and I will stop till a more convenient season. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Henry C. WRIGHT.

Hi these parties who believe that the Constitution is anti-slavery, felt that they must vote, would it not be more consistent and more manly to vote for Gerrit Smith, who represents their views on these particular, points? Many will be induced to vote for Van Buren by these blind leaders of the blind, who will heartily repent of it, I have no

I leave Leesburgh with a good deal of regret; If the Union were to be dissolved to-morrow, who would be the losers? Not the North; for the slaveily, that I felt bound to place them, if possible, in

either the sin, or the shame, or the profit of the about mable system. Dissolve the Union! Yes! the government and church, at the same time welcome will be the day that the dissolution is breathing the most consummately religious spirit. I have not the letter with me, or I would lay it beof the 3,000,000 crushed and bleeding in bonds; assailed on my road to meeting, by a man who is but Northern freemen, come what may, will not much longer consent to be the bloodhounds and member. He called me aside, and then, although watch-dogs of a slaveholding oligarchy. This threat has lost its terrors!

J. D. coat and vest with violence, stating that I had said I expected nothing of the sort, seized me by the coat and vest with violence, stating that I had said semething in one of my lectures, to his injury. He asked if I was a non-resistant. I told him I was. 'Then,' said he, 'yon devil, I will give it you,' making a tremendous blow at my face, which 'providentially' did not take effect. He then fell to kicking me with all the violence he could mus-

ter, making my leg feel any way but pleasant. For a day or two, I was scarcely able to walk, and even now I can bear but little pressure upon it. This was emphatically a religious kicking, and made quite a decided impression, for, said the brother, if it had not been the Lord's day when you was coming home, I would have mashed you up in your carriage.' I cannot tell what the consequences would have been, but several friends interfered and prevented further mischief. To show the low and contemptible meanness which show the low and contemptible meanness which the pro slavery of the place resort to, I will mention one cast. In my absence, lecturing, my wife and family spent the afternoon at the house of a friend; and on her return in the evening, she went to the buttery to obtain a candle, when she was startled by a noise for which she could not arcount. Having obtained a light, she discovered that in her absence, some person or persons had put quite a large pig in the flour barrel, which of course destroyed the flour.

The idea of my leaving the place caused a great

course destroyed the flour.

The idea of my leaving the place caused a great deal of populations, is talked of as the 'free dark' candidate in Massachusetts. When here, we made him 'cut dirt.'—[Charleston M-reary.

It is not wise to remind the world of follies or foilies that may be forgotten in the grave of quict. Charleston gained nothing in the estimation of her best friends at the North, by the disgraceful scenes attending the mission of Mr. Hoar. Those at the North who feel inclined most earnestly to protect the South in every constitutional right, find their greatest impediment in the exhibition of such follies and discourtesies as were heaped upon the representative of a sovereign State on a friendly mission, in the person of Mr. Hoar.—[Phil. U. S. Gazette.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION, 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

AND AN AGREMENT WITH HELL.'

AND AN AGREMENT WITH HELL.'

To 'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special pr visions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their alaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinn; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an articical majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —John Quincy Adams.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 932.

From Douglass's North Star. AMERICA GONE MAD.

In pagan ages, men spoke fearfully of a terrible monster—the hundred-headed Hydra—which ravaged the land and devoured human bodies. In the nineteenth century, in a Christian country, among a people whose proud bonst is liberty—who learn to shout it in their school-boy sports, and swear to fight for it when their beards begin to grow—aye, even in America, young, bearing governments. and swear to fight for it when their beards begin to grow—aye, even in America, young, bragging, goahead America, there stalks a bare-faced barbarism, such as modern babies might be ashamed of
—stalks, too, in the broad daylight, and is cried up
as something glorious, sacred, most humane and
charitable! And what is it? Look and see! A
mass of leathsome ugliness, to which a mountain
of Calibans would be like roses—a monster of
three million heads, crawling to and fro, and feeding upon murdered souls, mashed up in blood three million heads, crawling to and fro, and feeding upon murdered souls, mashed up in blood—a branch of the Stygian river, foul with black lies and hideons cruckies, that flows directly into the deepest hell. O, these are only vain endeavors to render conceivable what is too horrid for the mind to image, or any language to embody. What a terror it must be to the people of that region! A terror? Nay, they love it—they embrace it—they delight in it—fools and madmen that they are! And more—can you believe it reader?—they were—

And more—can you believe it, reader?—they wor-ship this outrageous beast, and offer on its savage dars the sacrifice of burnan fiesh!

Most notable and free America! is this the sum-Most notable and free America! is this the summit of your shouting and your bragging—to set up an ido! at which the wide world shripks, aghast, horrified, disgusted, stunned with indignation—to call it a kind and merciful creature, and bend the knee, the neck, the very soul to its foul bondage? Why, men, what devil has bewitched your senses! Are ye slumbering in the porches of hell? Are ye made drunk with American fogs, that ye have no eyes to behold your degradation? Hear it, O marvelling world—America, that bonsted of her more than queenly throne in the Far West, stands out in her makedness, a slave—a coward—a ridiculous fool—a laughing-stock of nations!

Is she not a slave, who is bound, body and soul, to the vilest, the filthiest, the most abominable of masters? Is she not a coward, a most dastardly

masters? Is she not a coward, a most dastardly coward, whose literty is in her own hands, but lies mworn, because she dares not grasp it? Is she not a ridiculous fool? Shall not the nations laugh

not a ridiculous fool? Shall not the nations laugh at her, from Ireland to Cape Comorin, who is gone raving mad after an idol with three million heads? Laugh, little islands in some farthest corner of the world, such lunacy was never heard of among your maked savages. Laugh, laugh, ye long-faced Bramins; your golden Buddha has but a millionth part as many! Laugh, Turk, laugh, Jew and Gentile, Scythian, Greek and Ishmaelite! Rise from your tombs, ye pyramid-crowned Pharaohs, and make the deserts ring with laughter! Behold, a Queen has become insane, and licks the dust from the feet of the absurdest image that ever mocked the worship of a bloody-hearted people! America has forsaken the God of her fathers, and set up Negro Slavery upon her high places, that she may Negro Slavery upon her high places, that she may delight herself with its hideous form, and play the hypocrite with true religion.

Tell it to her Rocky Mountains, and they shall

quake with indignation—tell it to her broad rivers and her deep pine forests—oh, they will send up a voice of winds and of waters, bellowing to the skies her everlasting shame—crying to the stars, that her white sons are become animals and not men, devouring like harpies the carrion flesh of their black brothers; and the holy stars shall an-swer with a wail of grief—Woe unto that land where truth is forsaken for a lie—where passion and selfishness have taken upon themselves the name of charity; the world shall laugh at it, despise and scorn it; heaven shall mourn over it, and all the devils of the lowest pit shall cover it with

curses!
Foolish Americans, listen to the holy stars, and he warned in time.
F. T. MOTT. be warned in time.

Leicester, England, Aug. 1848.

'HAIL, COLUMBIA!'

One of those wretched spectacles which are een wherever the system of American Slavery is seen wherever the system of American Slavery is tolerated, was presented in the streets of our city, on Sunday morning last. A gang of negroes, con-sisting of persons of both sexes, accompanied by a white man, on their way to a Southern market, white man, on their way to a South of the vaous churches were calling on Christians to asse at their respective places of worship. In front of the procession was a large wagon, in which were thickly stowed several women and children. This was followed by forty-three men and boys walking, several of them chained together, the whole under the charge of a man on horseback. This misera-ble spectacle excited the honest indignation of our citizens, who regarded it as a direct insult offered to them, and the day, and the hour.—[Louisville

DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

Rev. Hugh Graham, a Tennessee 'Divine,' through the Louisville Presbyterian Herald, gives the following endorsement of the orthodoxy of the New York Observer. The pharisaical sheet is fully worthy, but the time may come ere long, when the pions editors will wish the eulogy had been spared. Pro-slavery dough-faceista will not always 'pay,' and we incline to the opinion that it is fast crowing uncofitable. is fast growing unprofitable.

Not long since, I thought I discovered in the New York Observer, abolitionism too strong for Tennessee. I shall stop their paper, said 1, but concluded to wait a little longer, when I saw that one of the editors was in England, battling manfully for the South against the British abolitionists?

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

From all that we can discover in the political

From all that we can discover in the political sky, we think the probability very strong that Gen. Taylor is to be one next President.

In the bonds of Zachary Taylor, every slave-holder will feel the interest of the 'peculiar institution's scure. But we are told, 'he is the only available candidate.' In what a shameful light does this place the American people! Is it so that in these Republican United States, making such high professions of freedom and equality, professing to be a Christian, protestant nation, that no candidate is available but a Southern slaveholding warrior? We do not now speak of the curse which ing to be a Christian, protestant nation, that no candidate is available but a Southern slaveholding warrior? We do not now speak of the curse which may be entailed upon the United S ates by the increase of Slave territory to the amount of thirteen or fourteen large States. We only refer to the position in which the United States will stand, provided Gen. Taylor shall be elected to the offices for which each is a candidate. Why is it that that nation, professing to be the freest and most enlightened on the globe, must have a President who holds 280 of his fellow men as property, in worse than Egyptian bondage? What a picture would be displayed after Gen. Taylor's election, if he would remove those slaves to Washington, there to serve as brute beasts, as they are now doing on his Southern plantations! In order to remove them to Washington, he would have to chain them together, as is often done with slave droves in the capitol. Now what a glorious spectacle that would present! When farmers, in our Buckeye State, remove from one home to another, they drive their cattle, sheep, &c. in droves. Suppose, that that 'practical farmer,' Zachacy Taylor, when he shall remove to his new home (if he is to curse the White House)—suppose, we say, that he as other Early in the morning, we hear the roar of the camon—we see the Star Spangled Banner waying on the Capitol—away in the direction of the cotton plantation of Old Zach, we see approaching the Capitol, the flag of Stars and Stripes, wavin over 280 slaves, hand-cuffed, marching in full pro-cession, two and two, with Old Zach, that * pract ed farmer, on old Whity, with his slave whin flourishing over the heads of his men, women and children. 'Hurrah for Taylor,' rings from ever ch tdren. Hurrah for Taylor, rings from every side! What a glorious day for the nation! The 'hero of Monterey' and the 'practical farmer' adds 230 to the population of the city of Washington, and takes his seat at the head of this great nation of freemen! Oh! Shame! where is thy blush? Is this democracy? Is this done in a Christian land? James K. Polk, who is able to own only head.

about one-fith as many slaves, retires from the White House to give place to a more worthy can

didate.

And will Christians stand and look on without raising a voice against such deeds? Is it no matter if the most irreligious, profane warrior and un inerciful slaveholder is exalted to the highest place of power and trust? Is God not mocked? Is his law not presumptuously disobeyed? Will not the vengentee of Heaven be called down upon the ward of the sound who can deny it—is not the voter for a slaveholder, either for President or Vice President, imbruing his own hands in the blood of a slave; in guilt, which, if unrepented, must weigh him down to unutterable wee?

Lafayette said, 'I would never have drawn Lafayette said, 'I would never have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could have conceived that I was founding a nation of slave-holders;' and now the people of the United States, after a long series of similar acts, to elect to the highest office one who has become grey-headed in the cause of oppression and bloodshed! What a burlesque on Democracy!

VERMONT AND FREE SOIL.

We take the following extract from the messag of Gov. Coolidge, of Vermont, to the Legislature of that State. Its sentiments are commendable; but will the South regard them as any thing more than wind, in view of the readiness of Vermont to give its electoral vote for Zachary Taylor?

Recent events, of which none of us are igno rant, have placed in unusual prominence bet the public eye a subject which it is impossible touch without stirring the sensibilities of the whole Union. One of the effects of the war with Mexico is the acquisition of large portions of her domai which are now waiting to be placed by the United States under territorial government. Of the character of the war, or the justness of that acquisition, I do not propose here to speak, being forbidden so to do by the respect due unto the opinions of others, and by the rules of official decorum. But, the territorial states of the same of the ritory is the common property of all the States and upon the point of the disposal, or of the man agement of it, Vermont is entitled to be heard, and to act. It is, therefore, a matter of domestic interest, and, as such, claims our attention and vigilance est, and, as such, claims our attention and vigilance. The country yielded by our sister republic being contiguous to the slaveholding States, and much of it being supposed to be naturally suited to the labor of the black man, it is insisted that slave owners should be allowed to carry their slaves into it, and there hold them as property; that Congress in providing a government for it, should expressly legalize slavery therein. I do not understand that the statesmen of the slave states, except the few that ascribe to slavery a divine origin, claim any natural, or unqualified right, in one man to enslave another—nor, allowing the same exceptions, do they hold that slavery exists as an institution of the United States, but admit it to be a State institution. It was not established by the federal government, but tolerated only: and this was a reluctant concession to a supposed necessity. Whether Congress can, rightfully, by act of legislation, put slaveholding under guaranty in any place where it did not exist when the constitution was formed, and its compromises, so called, were arranged, the people of this State, I apprehend, do not co to be debateable—they denying to that body such right. But, they hold that Congress, in making 'all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory' belonging to the United States, may, and ought to put an interdict upon. Slavery.—that, alought to, put an interdict upon Slavery—that, al-though they may not legislate for the introduction of it, they may for its exclusion. If, viewed as a compound case of right asserted, and of power exercised and in some degree submitted to, it has come to be considered as settled by practical construction, that national legislation can be properly exercised in either way; still, this State, in confining herself to protests, has not surrendered the

principle.

The attempt to procure the allowance of slave holding in Oregon, and its failure, are fresh in the recollection of all. Upon that defeat of a design to extend slavery, and upon the evidence it affords of a resolution of the free States to restrict the insti-tution to its present limits, I heartily congratulate you-not in exultation as for a sectional ascendency victory—the joy not a little enhanced by the be-lief, that ere long our Southern brethren will en-noble themselves and make the world glad, by a voluntary removal of the blasting evil from the and then start away with unshackled

limbs, to run the race of national prosperity.

In relation to the point of slavery, the positio
of this State cannot be misunderstood. That is of this State cannot be misunderstood. That in-stitution was interlaced with the fabric of the federal constitution, and it may not be violently ex-tracted. Yet, as it injuriously affects our repre-sentative rights, no further similar encroachment thereon will be consented to. For a sufficient thereon will be consented to. For a sufficient political reason then, this State objects to the ex-

nsion of slavery. There is, however, a profounder cause for her uncompromising opposition to it. The people of Vermont have never needed lessons in humanity; nor have they yet to learn how to distinguish between what they owe to the Union, and what to themselves. Hostility to slavery is, in them, an instinct. From the first, they have ever stood before the world and avowed their determination to make no other terms with it than those that now bind them. This resolve Vermont has, at all times to which it was appropriate, distinctly announced in clear consciousness of her maintaining the right. She has proclaimed it in her legislative assemblies and in the national councils, by her own voice and by the voices of her faithful representatives, as is fully attested by her highest records. There is no ground for fear that she will not continue steadfast therein. In performing their part in the work of destroying slavery, her people will not faiter at destroying slavery, her people will not falter a that which they can rightfully do. They will no do evil that good may come; but they will obey the voice of an enlightened conscience, and labor when, where, and how it bids them to do so. Humbly following, not running before, the indica-tions of the designs of the Infinite Mind herein they may trustfully abide the issues.

SMITH O'BRIEN.

It may be, and doubtless is, a great outrage against humanity, to hang Smith O'Brien by the neck until he is dead, and then to sever his head from his body, and to divide his body into fou quarters, and leave it to the disposal of the Queen But is this worse, or more revolting on the part of England, than it was for America to cause Nathan iel Turner, the hero of the Southampton insurre tion, to walk barefoot on a train of living fire forty feet long, and at the end of it to riddle with a hundred bullets? Is it worse for England to transport Mitchell for fourteen years, than it is for us to imprison Drayton for twenty?—the for mer plotting a bloody revolution, and the latte merely, by peacable means, removing seventy-sev en human beings from a land of slavery to a lan of liberty? Is it worse for England to hang M Manus, after a fair trial, than it was for America to burn the noble McIntosh, in Missouri, udge or jury? And shall a people who looked or Jihat horrid scene with composure and indifference now affect horror and hatred of England, because of her revolting crimes? attempted to achieve for his country political free dom. In the language of Thomas Jefferson, Na thaniel Turner attempted to repress wrongs workthan ages of those which Americans rose in rebe lion to oppose. Until the prison doors at Washington shall be opened for the release of Drayton and we atone for Torrey, and have struck the chain from millions in our land, we may hold our peace respecting the cruelty of England.—Douglass's North Star. OUTRAGEOUS, IF TRUE,

We learn that a few months ago, a colored man, who had received some education, commenced tenching a school for free colored children near Georgetown, Sussex sounty, Delaware, when a number of white rowdies went to the master, and threatened him that they would take him to the public whipping post if he did not cease teaching his school. The man remonstrated stating that it has the public that they would take him to the public whipping post if he did not cease teaching his school. The man remonstrated stating that it has the public that the public tha his school. The man remonstrated, stating that it was a lawful calling, and he was not willing to abundon it; however, in a few days, these said rowdies went to the school house, took the teacher out of the school, carried him to the public 'whipping post' at Georgetown, and unmercifully lacerated the poor fellow's back, and or y let him estated the poor fellow the poor fellow's back, and or y let him estated the poor fellow the poor

him also unmercifully. The Judge, hearing of the matter, stepped to his yard gate to expostulate with

If this be true, and we have it from the most respectable authority, are such mobocrats republicans? Are they fit to enjoy freedom? Would not such conduct disgrace the darkages? Does slave pry demand such conduct for freedom? But be it remembered that two-thirds of all the slaves in Delaware (2300 in alf) are held in Sussex county. We hope never to have such a disgraceful affair again to record. We almost feel ashamed that Sussex belongs to Delaware; and we further learn that only three of the Grand Jury, at the following term of the Court, had independence enough to go in the confidence and support of abolitionists. Darkness yet covers the land; the sun of freedom is yet beneath the horizon; and until the morning cometh, the anxious inquiry must be made, 'Watchman, what of the narious inquiry must be made, 'Watchma that only three of the Grand Jury, at the following term of the Court, had independence enough to go giving no sleep to their eyes, nor slumber to their for finding a bill against these violators of law, order, and humanity, and they now stand prosecuted and threatened with Lynch law. Oh, Lord! deliver us from slavery!—Wilmington paper.

REPUBLICAN DESPOTISM

The following is the ruply of a letter, just re-ceived at the office of the Republic, from one of the border slaveholding States. For obvious rea-sons we suppress the name and residence of the wri-

Nov. 3, 1848. Nov. 3, 1848.

Respected Sir:—I hope you will pardon me for addressing you this note—yet imperious duty compels me. The young man who subscribed to your paper for me, doubtless forgot that he was doing what is expressly forbidden by the laws of Maryland. Respect for those laws induces me to respectfully request you to discontinue sending your paper to me Were I in a State where the bright star of freedom. were I in a State where the bright star of freedom sheds its inspiring rays on the white as well as those of our color, then I would read your paper with de-light. Again, allow me to reiterate—I hope you will pardon me for addressing you this note. I would have paid the postage for this note, but our post-master is so very inquisitive.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

What a comment is this upon our stereotyped boasts of Liberty of Speech and of the Press, as existing in the United States! Here is a man who desires to read a particular newspaper, but the law of a sovereign State interposes, and says,—'You must not read that paper; if you do, we shall fine or imprison you. It is hostile to the institution of slavery, and does not hesitate to express its opinion with frankness and boldness. We cannot permit it to come within the limits of our authority.' Is there in Russia a worse despotism than this? We know it is alleged as an excuse for such laws, that they are intended to prevent insurrections, but this is all a fudge, as every well informed person knows. How inexpressibly mean and vile must be that institution, inexpressibly mean and vile must be that institution which can only live by sacrificing the Freedom of the Press! Against it, who that has a soul, will not wage eternal hostility?—Philad. Daily Republic.

FOR SALE-Two likely negro boys, about fourteen years of age. They are sold for no faults, the owner having no use for them. Also, a pew in St. Peter's Church, Rev. Mr. Atkinson. Apply to S.

The above advertisement appeared, a few months meeting houses and give them to God, and then speculate on the pews. They buy or steal men, women and children, convert them to God in their fashion, and give them to him by joining them to the church, and then speculate on their podjes and souls and their children; nor are the voters of Maine and the other free States exempt from the sin. Whoever they succeed in electing to the Presidency is their agent to act for them and do their business; and whoever is elected, whether Cass, Taylor, or Van Bureh, must take a solemn ath to execute the laws that sanction the sale of whose brow has never moistened with the sweat of honest toil, rides through the country on cushoats themselves. Think of this, ye praying voters of New England, before you cast another vote into the ballot-box of Beelzebub. But what shall we hallot-box of Beelzebub. But what shall we have not construct the turnpike with his luggage strapped to his back, and at nightfall begs a place in the farmer's stable do? you ask. Cease from doing evil-withhold your hands from iniquity first, and stand still till

Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatever garded as suitable candidate

Free S. il Press of Nov. I. We gave quite a spec-imen of its ethics and theology last week, and are imen of its ethics and theology last week, and are not at all shocked at the proposition now coming from it to go in for a 'Public Prayer Meeting.' If is the editor of the Emancipator. We said we were not shocked. Nothing from that quarter could shock us, after reading 'Where are We?' The Emancipator has been quite particularly devout ever since the nomination of Van Buren. They had prayer meetings at Buffalo, you remember, and may represent the sound of the proposition with a characteristic proposition of the control of the Emancipator has been quite particularly devout ever since the nomination of Van Buren. They had prayer meetings at Buffalo, you remember, stories as well-being of mankind. A motive power less storing and certain than this, would be insufficient to withstand the trying hardships of the reformer. The anchor of his faith must sink deeper than the unstable and ever-shifting sands of expediency. It must repose in the bosom of God. There alone he will find security from the temptations presented by a love of ease, and the desire to stand well with a wicked and perverse generation. With his anchor here, he is saved from wreck and ruin. The ever since the nomination of van Buren. They had prayer incetings at Buffalo, you remember, anchor here, he is saved from wreck and ruin. The even provided with a chairman and secretary. The Indian Thugs had their chaplains. So did, if we remember right, the Barnegat pirates. So did, if we remember right, the Barnegat pirates. So did, if pillars of heaven. 'They may strike, they may certainly ought the Van Buren party to have them. certainly ought the Van Buren party to have them.

Any combination of men aiming at the reins of government, who disclaim any desire of interferthis light, we cannot allow that they are fairly government, who disclaim any desire of interference with American slavery in the States, and support for high civil office a Martin Van Buren, drawing consolation from the remembrance of his treachery all along to Humanity and Humanity's God, and in all this claim to act from a regard to Principle, and to be seeking the abolition of slavery, has arrived at a pitch of impudence where no act of theirs ought to surprise us, unless it be some exhibition of conscience. We give the Emancies. exhibition of conscience. We give the Emancipa-

LIBERATION OF TWO COLORED WOMEN.—Among the foul, haggard and damping curse of human behaviore to the District of Columbia. the fightives who were recaptured in the schr. Pearl, and belonging to the District of Columbia, were two sisters by the name of Edmondson. With the others of the unhappy band, as a punishment for making the effort to take care of themselves, they were sold to a Negro speculator, who took them South to resell. The purchaser of the sisters could not get the price he asked for them;

THE LIBERATOR

During my absence from the editorial chair, the political occurrences of the country have been of an extraordinary character, attracting unusual attention across the Atlantic, exciting the intense feeling at home, and relating more directly to the question of slavery than any struggle hitherto A negro servant of Judge Wooton happened to say that 'they would not have served it him so,' when the mob went into the Judge's yard, took him out to the said whipping post,' and lashed him also unmercifully. The Judge, hearing of the patter, stepned to his vard cate to expossible the said and provided for a calm review of what has transported as the said of the provided for a calm review of what has transported by the said of the provided for a calm review of what has transported by the said of the provided for a calm review of what has transported by the said of the provided for a calm review of what has transported by the provided for a calm review of provided fo mown in the history of parties. Now that the Presidential election is terminated, and an oppothe wretched mob, when he was threatened to be served in like manner; and the Judge thought it prudent to send an apology to the mob for even speaking in behalf of his servant.

If this be true, and we have it from the most rebe deceived by false appearances, to yield to repose on the supposition that all is well, is to sacrifice all that has been gained through toil and martyrdom.

Sudden and mighty as has been the rending of parties, the causes which have led to it have long been in operation. The Free Soil movement, though dating its existence from the day on which the Buffalo Convention was held in August last, is but the political exponent of the great moral and religious conflict which has been waged with Slavery for the last twenty years. It is a creation, not a creator; its power is derivative, not inherent; it is not self-existent, but dependant. In itself, it has no vitality, and must not, therefore, be regardas a living soul. On this point, the following remarks of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in the last number of his 'North Star,' are timely and pertinent :-

We now declare our belief that this movem ought not to be regarded as the real Anti-slavery movement of the country, and our luriher belief, that so far from regarding our movement in the light of a political one, we should strive by every means in our power to keep it mainly a moral movement. Catching up the smouldering coals from fires kindled long ago in the desolate wilderness of pro-slavery sentiment, by the faithful pi-oneers, those young travellers to the land of free-dom have had little difficulty in keeping themselves warm during the last four months. The which they travelled had been travelled before, many of its rough places had been made smooth by the bleeding feet of early pioneers in the sacred Charles Sumner of Boston, one of the ablest

and most eloquent Free Soil men in Massachusetts, declared recently at the close of a speech in Faneuit Hall, that 'be would not have been perwage eternal hostility?—Philad. Daily Republic.

Of what value is the American Constitution, even though it were not stained with human blood? What true spirit will not cry out, 'Let this accursed Union be dissolved!'

Interest to make the same speech there ten years ago,' and said that 'such an act would have subjected him to a mob.' He evidently spoke there on privileges bought by the hard tols of Abelitionists. The facts, arguments and principles with which they so powerfully assailed the ramparts of shave-reported to the province of the same speech there ten years ago,' and said that 'such an act would have subjected him to a mob.' He evidently spoke there ten years ago,' and said that 'such an act would have subjected him to a mob.' He evidently spoke there ten years ago,' and said that 'such an act would have subjected him to a mob.' He evidently spoke there on privileges bought by the hard tols of Abelitionists. The facts, arguments and principles with which they so powerfully assailed the ramparts of shave-reported him to a mob.' He evidently spoke there on privileges bought by the hard tols of Abelitionists. ry, have been drawn chiefly from repositories pre-pared to their hands. The ground had been deepv ploughed for them, and they found it compa ly ploughed for them, and they found it comparatively mellow, requiring little effort to cultivate it. It came into operation, not by its own impulse, but by invitation, and a state of preparation which made it easy to operate. The track which they have pursued was broken by other hands than theirs. Pride and self-glory may conceal it, but time will reveal that to the carnest, unwavering and faithful toil of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and the American Anti-Slavery Society, with its early auxiliaries, we are indebted for the present Free Soil movement. In the heat of this movement, it ought perhaps to be expected, that those who are actively perhaps to be expected, that those who are actively engaged in it will often forget to give credit where credit is due. If it be not in human nature so to do, it at least accords with human experience.

—We dart around the land as on eagle's wings, seldom thinking of the hard hand laborer who levelled the hills, raised the valley, bridged the beings—and church pews at auction as Without taking such oath, he cannot beriver, blusted the rocks, and tunneled the to rest his weather-beaten frow. What is true of the primary laborer in matter, is apt to be true of the same class in any branch of morals. They you can see what to do, or till you are fit instruments to act in any way.—Portland Pleasure Boats to act in any way.—Portland Pleasure Boats sow, that others may reap. They become poor, that others may become rich. The lot of laborers and reformers generally will

We are glad to notice that there is to be a public rayer meeting at Hall No. 2. Tremont Temple, on abbath evening next, at 7 o clock.

White they are faithful to principle, they will always be too odious in the popular view to be rewhether, therefore, ye est or drink, or whatever ye do, do all for the glory of God.' All Christians who desire thus to glorify God, in the coming election, are invited to be present. Services are to be strictly religious and devotional. Nothing is more appropriate than such meetings; ed; that they have denied themselves; that they and we carneatly desire that Christians, in the seve-ral localities, would meet together, at the time spec-fied, for Divine direction.

have suffered willingly with the despised in thereby to elevate and improve his condition: return with high blessings in the smiles of return with high blessings in the smiles of ap
That, good reader, is from the Emancipator and proving conscience. To Heaven our hopes mus

State,' borne higher aloft than ever. We wa more of the early zeal of our earlier pioneers, exhibition of conscience. We give the Emancipator and its fellow worshippers joy of their sanctimonions snivelling. The god they serve will hear and answer them according to ability. But he is a 'poor critter.' He'll leave them in the lurch, as he always does those who forsake Justice for Availability.—Utica Model Worker. eous cause, to gird on his moral armor afresh, with

Tr Alluding to the statement, that the Rev. Jose ua Leavitt is again to edit a Congregational paper is New York, the Utica Model Worker sharply says-Well, we presume Leavitt will make his nev and, being assured by them that if he would bring them back, the amount should be raised for their redemption, he tried the experiment. Their old blind father was sent on to New York, with orders to collect money to a certain amount in a few weeks, or his daughters should again be carried South never to return. It was represented that the sisters were young, pretty and accomplished, and members of a Christian church. Much sympathy was manifested in New York city, where \$2000 was subscribed. This sum was elsewhere increased to \$2250, which has teen paid to the — 'Christian broker in the trade of blood.' MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

najority against Taylor, hast week, was thirteen housand, it is probable that George N. Briggs is re-elected Governor; thus showing very little moral discrimination on the part of the voters, and yet some sense of shame. In 192 towns, (according to the Courier, the vote stands-Briggs 48,615; Phillips 28,062; Cushing 18,012; being a Wing decrease of 719, a Free Soil decrease of 515, and a Democratic decrease of 12,529, as compared with the Presidential vote. The infamous Cushing was in such bad odor that his own party would not vote

		desire!	OTE O	F Bos	STON.		
Governor.				Challenger as	Presidential.		
Wards.	Briggs.	Coshing	Phillips	11	Taylor.	6	V.Buren
1	463	126	157	11/2	543	288	89
2	150	97	66		187	205	37
3	459	123	148		532	301	97
4	1106	154	308		1216	408	270
5	736	90	228		770	231	182
6	632	70	277	91.	706	188	233
7	761	64	.94		784	121	. 77
8	280	49	56		292	123	37
9	851	58	161		903	149	137
10	841	94	255	2500	898	534	217
11	932	133	444		1021	415	336
12	522	133	199	91	576	334	197
Tota	1,7783	1191	2393		8427	2997	1909

the Presidential election last week.

The vote of Boston, as compared with the vote of last week, gives a net gain for Gov. Briggs of 673 over the Whig Presidential vote. The five Whig candidates for Senators from the county of Suffolk, and thirty-five Whig State Representatives from the city, are cheen by more than the usual majority.

Among those who voted for Mr. Winthrop as Speaker of the House of Representatives, was the Hon, Isnac E. Holmes of South Carolina, Being condemned for his vote by the Charleston Mercury, he justified it, in a letter to the editor of that paper, on the ground that Mr. Winthrop was a Southern man in his feelings on the subject of slavery, and utterly averse to the abolition movement. Hear him, as to the Wilmot Proviso :-

tract the attention of Southern men? . . . 'Ought I, a sentinel on an outpost, to have hesitated, in an unexpected approach of danger, to defend the great, the by far greatest of all interests, committed to me by a generous constituency? I did not hesitate. All party considerations faded before the deep, intense, burning necessity. Int once acted, acted promptly, and I grant decisively. Mr. Winthrop was elected, and the Abolitionists defeated.'

Yet this betrayer of the North-this political Arnold—this lick-spittle of the Southern slavocracy— Robert C. Winthrop, is re-elected to Congress by a ties to commit larceny—of a gambler being inimiprojectly of about YOUR THOUSAND votes in the city cal to an enlargement of the field of his operations of poston!! Thus is his baseness endorsed, a new opportunity to plot against the cause of liberty given him, and a premium bestowed upon North- vor of the Wilmot Proviso: ern doughfaceism!

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS. In the first district, Mr. Winthrop is elected by

about 4000 majority. In the second district there is no choice. King is ahead.

In the third district the probability is that Duncan Whig) is elected.

In the fourth district there is no choice. In the fifth district there is no choice.

elected.

In the sixth district Ashmun (Whig) is re-elected.

In the eighth district Mann is re-elected.

In the tenth, Grinnell (Whig) is doubtless re-

Whigs in Suffolk, 2 in Hampshire, 2 in Hampden, 2 hensive and revolting character: with Whigs, and the Board will be andivided in its political complexion.

The number of Representatives ascertained to be elected, thus far, is-Whigs 146; Free Soil 29; Democrate 811

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

It is sad to take up even the Southern newspapers, and find them inimical to the anti-slavery safety, happiness and prosperity of the slaveholding for shame, as recreant to every principle of honor States, as also the peace and welfare of the repub- and justice ! lic; but when Northern journals are found, ready to avail themselves of every opportunity to blacken the characters and baffle the efforts of those who are seeking to emancipate their enslaved fellowcountrymen from a handage, 'one hour of which' -Thomas Jefferson being witness-'is fraught with more misery than ages of that which our fathere rose in rebellion to oppose,' every humane breast must be filled with amazement, and fired with intense moral indignation. In the former case, it is hardly to be expected that where the Slave Power bears absolute sway over all classes, the press will dare to espouse the side of the downton, what more gratuitous, what more reprehensible, than on a free soil, and surrounded by free in- cial authority to enlist volunteers to earry on that stitutions, to vindicate the traffickers in human flesh, and seek to give security to their horrible pudently contends that, in heart and soul, in mind slave system? Such journals, however, are not rare-they swarm even in the Old Bay State, they abound in Boston.

But, among them all, we know of none more deserving of execration than the New York Journal of Commerce. Its hatred of the anti-slavery cause is so bitter, and its assaults upon it, directly and in directly, so frequent, that we are forced to believe either that its conductors actually own slave property at the South, or else that it is virtually sold to the slaveocracy ' for a consideration.' Does it have an English correspondent? He must write on the man flesh. subject of slavery to gratify the Southern slavedrivers. Does it employ a Washington correspondent? He must saturate every epistle with pro- fit to made. slavery venom. Are petitions forwarded to Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? It deplores the agitation of the quescolumbia? It deplores the agranton of slavery? It gives to it willing and efficient support. Does any man venture to stand up in Congress, and to any man venture to stand up in that body like as to the contentment and happiness of the slaves of peace?

at the South? It gravely lays them before its The annual State election took place in this readers for their entire credence. In short, for the ommonwealth on Monday last. Although the of senson,' with c'evilish alacrity, in aid of chattel slavery, as though its extinction would be the overthrow of the country. And who, among its numerous patrons, remonstrates against its course? What has it lost—what has it not gained, in a pecuniary sease—by thus basely bowing the knee to the Southern Moloch? [For illustrations of its proslavery spirit, see 'Refuge of Oppression.'

WHAT CANNOT BE DENIED. That Zachary Taylor is elected President of the

United States, to succeed James K. Polk : That the said Taylor is a slaveholder, a slave breeder, a slave speculator, holding hundreds of

his fellow-creatures in hopeless and unmitigated bondage :- in other words, he is A MAN-STEALER, and as richly deserves to be hung as any one engaged in the foreign slave traffic:

That he has distinguished himself solely as the

leader in two wars, which have created a national debt of hundreds of millions of dollars, which were waged expressly to give security and extension to the slave system, and which have been branded as most atrocious and as utterly indefensible by those who have elevated him to the Presidential chairto wit, the war for the extermination of the Seminoles in Florida, and the war of aggression upon

That it was at his urgent request, repeatedly made to the government, that Cuban bloodhounds were purchased and imported into Florida as his merciless auxiliaries, to hunt down and throttle the poor Indians in their hiding-places in the everglades; and in this manner they were crushed:

That, aside from these devilish characteristics he was utterly unknown to the country, having had no knowledge or experience in civil life; and owes his recent election entirely to his supposed 'availability,' (that is, his supposed popularity for his hideous crimes,) by a party calling itself Whig, and rendered desperate by successive defeats in its struggles for national supremacy:

That Zachary Taylor is a fair representation of the Church and the State, and a true exponent of American religion and republicanism:

That if any tyrant should attempt to reduce him The Southern Whigs OPPOSED TO THE WILMOT PROVISO, nominated Mr. Winthrop in caucus in opposition to a majority of the Wilmot Proviso, and who opposed the nomination of Mr. Winthrop, why this? Because Mr. Winthrop had been successful in defeating the Wilmot Proviso in the Massachusetts Whig Convention. This circumstance I thought was well calculated to attract the attention of Southern men. ... Ought I, a sentinel on an outpost, to have hesitated, in an or his family to the condition of his slaves, the said Taylor would feel himself justified in blowing out the brains or cutting the throat of that tyraut, and all those who have voted for him would applaud hundred human beings in galling bondage, (to say nothing of his approval of the enslavement of three millions,) he and his supporters, judging them

That in his election to the Presidency, the North has again been defrauded of its just portion of political equality, and the Slave Power again been signally triumphant:

That it is as rational to talk of a gray-headed lecher being opposed to the extension of licentious ness-of a thief being against multiplying his facili--of an idolator being hostile to the spread of idolatry-as to talk of a Louisiana planter being in fa-

That the success of Zachary Taylor adds another crimson stain to the many which already pollute the national escutcheon, gives the enemies of liberty in the old world another opportunity to hold up this boasting republic to the derision of the world, and inflicts a heavy blow on the cause of MAN universally:

That the highest idea of the Whig party, as what constitutes 'an honest man,' is a man who keeps back by fraud the hire of his laborers, and plunders them of all their God-given rights-compels them to toil under the lash of a slave-driver, In the seventh, Rockwell (Whig) is probably re- and to live in a state of beastly pollution-seizes the babes of his victims as fast as they are born, and reckons them among his live stock-and engages in a war declared by the same party to have been unnecessary and unconstitutional, and waged for purposes utterly infernal; and, therefore, that STATE SENATORS. The Whigs have elected 5 the profligacy of that party is of the most compre-

in Berkshire, 3 in Bristol, 2 in Barnstable, and 1. That the sixty thousand voters in Massachusetts, is one more than the constitutional quorum of the slaveholder of Louisiana, have demonstrated that Board. The vacancies, of course, will all be filled they are defective in moral principle, 'hypocritical in profession, treacherous in conduct, and remorseless in spirit-opposed neither to war nor slavery, but only to the progress of liberty and peace.

THE COURIER-FREE SOIL. .

The Boston Courier says of the Free Soil voters, that ' they have the mortification of reflecting that they are cut off from all share in the triumph' of Zachary Taylor! As if they, who voted for that novement, seeing that on its success depend the kidnapper, ought not to blush, and hang their heads

The same paper brands the movement to preven the extension of slavery as 'a Quixotic enterprize, conceived and carried through upon nothing more substantial than the fumes of vanity, delusion, and self-conceit.' Who can doubt that the Whig party

will go for free soil to the death? The Courier asks, 'Is Gov. Briggs a slaveholder mplying that, if he were, he would be unfit to receive the votes of freemen. Yet, in the same breath. it exults in the triumph of an incorrigible slaveholder! Gov. Briggs is no better than a slaveholder in principle; he voted for Gen. Taylor as worthy to be the President of the United States; he is the ally and accomplice of slaveholders; pronouncing the trodden; but in the latter, what can be more wan- war with Mexico to be unholy, and prosecuted for the sole benefit of the Slave Power, he used his offiwar with vigor and success. Yet the Courier imand spirit, in principle and practice, in thought word and deed, he is as uncompromising an opponent of slavery, and as sincere and decided a champion of Free Soil, as any man in the State of Massachusetts. Such mendacity admits of no competition.

WHIG ETHICS To repress the spirit of war, vote for a military

chieftain, who has no scruples to engage in any war however diabolical.

To circumscribe the limits of slavery, vote for slaveholder, whose property is mainly vested in hu-

To advance the interests of the country, vote for a man to be President, whose 'nomination was not

SHAME ON IT! No northern city has a greater reparation to make, in regard to its ferocious oppo confront the slaveholding bandittl in that body like Of the 53,627 votes polled in the city and county a man? It is ever ready to pour its rials of ridicule and denunciation upon his head. Are there Soil ticket! And this where Quakerism so extenlying statements put forth, in any quarter, respect- sively prevails! The degenerate disciples of Penn ing the working of emancipation in the West India and Fox, it is alleged, went en masse for the man of Islands? It is prompt to give them the widest pubblood and the oppressor of his race! Of what value licity. Are there any ridiculous assertions made are their testimonies against slavery, and in favor

RELIGION AND HEALTH. Just before leaving the Water Cure establishment

of Dr. Ruggles at Northampton, I was requested by one of the patients, an interesting young lady who had been an invalid from childhood, to write an article in her Album. The introductory essny was from the pen of an aged and much respected D_{0c} tor of Divinity, of the Calvinistic stamp, and was evidently designed to be of a sympathetic, consolitory and pious character, in view of the lingering illness of the amiable owner of the book. Bu such were its views of God, and his mode of administration, that I ventured to write on the succeeding pages the following :-

TO MY DEAR FRIEND :

Though I sincerely agree with the venerable friend, who has written the introductory article to your Album, extolling the character of Jesus, the sufferer and martyr, and holding up his example as worthy of all i-nitation under the severest trials, yet I must beg leave respectfully to dissent from some of

the sentiments advanced by him for your consider It seems that, from an early period, it has not been in your power experimentally to exclaim with the

O, who can speak the vigorous joys of health,
Unclogged the body, unobscured the mind?
The morning rises gay with pleasing stealth,
'The temperate evening falls serene and kind.

For many years, you have been an invalid, confined to your room, and much of the time to your bed—baffling the skill of many physicians of high repute, and almost despairing of recovery. What hours of anguish, what days of sadness, seemingly interminable, have been yours! Dr. 8- tru says - This trial has not sprung out of the ground. But he intimates that it came from above !-that a calamity,' so deplorable, is the direct infliction of a righteous and all-wise Providence !- that it was sent, not to make you wretched, or destroy your peace, or drive you to despair, but to teach you hu mility, lead you to Christ, bring you to repentance, and excite you to pray !

nd excite you to pray:

From all this, I dissent I think it is bad logic, and worse theology. Our heavenly Father cannot manifest any goodness in torturing any of his children; an impaired constitution is neither the condition nor the product of humility; bad digestion or spinal weakness is not promotive of repentance of sin ; the way to Christ is not a calamitous, though it may be a thorny one.

Surely, my afflicted friend, no strange thing has

happened to you, that renders it necessary to suppose a special divine visitation, either of discipline or judgment, in your case. When we are grievously ill, it is but the effect of a natural cause; and that cause is to be found either in bodily malformation, or the violation of some physiological law; either in hereditary taint, or the prevalence of contagion. It is neither a supernatural nor a superhuman occurrence; it is neither from above, nor from beneath; and, if curable, is to be cured by a natural process, without regard to any of the Christian graces. Dr. S., however, thinks that, if you are humble and patient, you may, on that account, hope to see 'a bright day of health and prosperity'! As if patience were the panacea of human prostration, or humility were efficacious in remedying a diseased spine! This is not adapting means to ends. It would be as rational to talk of effecting the conversion of the soul by a prescription of calomel, or purifying the heart by a dose of rhubarb. Patience is an excellent virtue; humility is a rare trait of character; but will either of these allay chronic inflammation, or cure the liver complaint? If not, then your bright day of health' must depend upon something more analogous to the wants of the body. I rejoice, therefore, that you are resolved to give the ' Water Cure' a faithful trial in your case, as it is equally good for saint or sinner. I rejoice, moreover, to know that you have already derived great benefit from it, and that the prospect of your complete recovery is very flattering. May the remainder of your days amply compensate you, in the enjoyment of sound health, for all the sufferings with which you have been afflicted!

While I have thus ventured to differ from the venerable Ductor in some particulars, I cordully unite with him in hoping that, whether sick or well, in prosperity or adversity, you may largely possess the spirit of Him who has set us an example that we should follow his steps-loving God with all our heart, and our neighbor as ourselves.

Your sympathizing triend, FI am happy to add that the young lady al-

luded to, though so long almost bed-ridden, is now so far recovered as to be able to walk long distances each day. Hail, the Water Cure!

SUCCOR AND SAVE!

In another column is a brief Appeal to the Benevolent in Boston and its vicinity, in behalf of an nstitution which, though struggling for an existence, is worthy of high approbation and liberal support. We hope it will strongly operate on the sympathies of many a kind-hearted citizen, and procure that aid which is so much needed, especially during the inclement senson of winter. Think of hundreds of unfortunate, wretched, abandoned children, annually 'plucked as brands from the burning,' and saved from the worst forms of physical and moral degradation, at a trifling cost. From personal knowledge, we are able to testify, that this temporary home for the destitute is conducted in the most judicious and economical manner; and if the whole world were searched to find a truly sympathetic, disinterested, and most admirably qualified superintendant for such a home, no one could be found surpassing Mrs. ELIZA GARNAUT. It would not only be a reproach to the city of Boston, and in derogation of its charitable fame, but positively detrimental to its best interests, to have such an institution perish for lack of a little sustenance. Come, ye, whose privilege it is to be able to realize the truth of the sacred declaration, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive,' contribute as ye can, fuel, clothing, food, or money to it; and whatever ye contemplate doing, see that that it is done without delay.

WILLIAM AND MARY HOWITT. In a letter from Mr. Howitt, received a short time since, he says-We trust you are quite restored to your usual health. You are not to believe that we are coming to live in America. We propose, however, to pay your risk. Most happy shall we be to welcome these access plished friends to our shores. Their literary fame, their active sympathy for suffering humanity, their deep interest in every branch of reform, will proeure for them a warm reception in whatever part of this broad land they may travel—always excepting its slave-cursed regions. Should they give their in pressions of what they may see and their sojourn, in the shape of a book, we are sare they will 'nothing extenuate, nor set down sught in malice, but will furnish a most interesting ume. At what time they expect to leave England, no mention is made in the letter.

SERING DOUBLE. Before the election, the Emancipator figured the vote of Massachusetts for Van Buren at 76,000. He received about half that nonber. Taylor was allowed 45,000-Cass 20,000. The former had 61,000; the latter 35,000. Politica prophecies are generally ridiculous, and may usually taken at one half discount.

WHO

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DEAR SIR I congrat cause. Th grees of al States. Y gaise and st have given coming.' and strengt the great re human libe present Pa up to the s certain that Buren, the ed, and inc Buren, who he counten his party n tification as cessity of e They cann rily arise in very ought against its timately co putting the is, upon its productiven will sap mo es pocket a dollars. Yo upon religio to many cl

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its for Van 20,000. The . Political may usually THE FREE SOIL MOVEMENT IN AMERICA 1 Lospos, Oct. 19, 1848. To the Editor of the Liberator.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you upon the progress of your great cause. The world is deeply interested in the progress of abolition, and it is cheering to us at a distance, to mark the signs of progress in the United States. You have done much, in sixteen years, to have given us evidence, that 'there is a good time coming. The thing I not erd just now, as inducing and strengthening my convictions, and evidencing the great results of your exertions in the cause of human liberty, is the Buffalo Convention, and the present Presidential contest. I am aware that the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention do not come up to the standard of total abolition; but it is quite certain that, if the parties succeed in carrying in Van Buren, the result will be, that they will be converted, and inclined to the next step. Supposing Van Buren, when in office, to be faithful to the principles he countenances and adopts to obtain it, he must and his party must use such arguments in their own justification as will gradually convince them of the necessity of enlarging their principles, and going ahead. They cannot, in the discussions which will necessarily arise in Congress, assume and contend that slavery ought not to be extended, without implying against its injurious tendency; and, in the warmth of debate, they will raise it into an inquiry, and ultimately convince themselves that it is so. But, putting the question upon the lower standard-that is, upon its impolicy on account of its pecuniary unproductiveness-which they will be led to do, they will sap more by that argument than you or your friends would be able to storm. You and your friends are not so well suited to pour forth the breeches pocket argument as those who love cotton and dollars. You put the question upon right-and duty, upon religious principles and moral justice, and you, to many classes, fail to hit the Bull's eye. The Bull's eye of the moral target in the United States particularly, is self-interest, and none will plead that so well as those who are unable to raise themselves to the higher argument, namely, those who love dollars inordinately. You have, in these Buffalo Convention men, secured a great addition to your army, who will act as pioneers for you and for the cause. I see a letter in the 'Liberator' from Henry C. Wright, objecting, as I read it, to the Buffalo men for not going farther. He ought, as I think, to welcome, and encourage them for going so far. He is right in his principle, but, as I think, wrong in his several divined and not understand particularly in displacement of the cause and encourage them for going so far. He is right in his principle, but, as I think, wrong in his several divined and not understand particularly in septimized than this:—Mr. Pillsbury is opposed to spiritual tyranny—to one priest getting up, and saying all his so completely contrary to his political opinions, and so contract the source of the feature particular than this:—Mr. Pillsbury is opposed to spiritual indignantly rejects all participation of being put into the lock-up. This is religious freedom with a verget of the repression of the dubt. A few of these have complied with the requisitions of these barbe put and the province has been generally considered as undertuken with a view to sele Bull's eye of the moral target in the United States come, and encourage them for going so far. He is right in his principle, but, as I think, wrong in his course as to them. He should encourage their onward steps. They are going shead, and those who

It is a great thing to have made the great cause of abolition a Presidential question. There are no sudden changes in nature-all is by steps; and it is in morals and metaphysics as in physical nature, we must go by degrees. Men are but children of a larger growth, and the masses can only be moved slowly I think, then, that Henry C Wright has cause t fling up his cap, and to sing- 'Oh! be joyful!' for the resolutions and movements passed at the Buffalo Convention. How much better it is that this, your question, should become a mixed political question in the hands of the laity, than that it should be a question in the hands of the clergy principally You will find more honesty in general society, than you will in a conclave of priests. Henry C. Wright will not, I think, find so much of subtle evasion amongst the laify and general society, as amongst the priests. The Dollar-craft is by no means so bad to deal with as Priest-craft; that is, the love of money is not so tenacious as the love of mental power; and therefore I say to my friend Henry C. Wright, to whom also I consider this letter addressed, 'Give God thanks, and turn to again.' You and he have done much, and are reserved, I trust, to do much

want them to go farther, should cheer them for-

I do not find in the two Liberators I have just re ceived, Sept. 22d and Sept. 29th, any bulletin as to your health. I see you were present at a recent marriage, and therefore I hope you are progressing in good health

I wish the publishers in America had established some agency here, by which they might say for how much a book might be had in Great Britain. They night, I think, in towns like Boston and New York, we are deceiving ourselves. do the same as the wholesale booksellers do here for transmitting to provincial booksellers. The wholesale publishers are, of course, every month, and generally speaking much oftener, making up parcels for the provincial towns, and any one who sends them in a small parcel, paying two pence, has that parcel enclosed in the larger parcel, and sent to the town for that two pence. Now, if such a practice was established for a parcel consignee in London, the publisher in America might add a note to his advertisement, to be had in Great Britain for ***** at ****

Upon further consideration, I see the great importance of this movement in respect to Van Buren. It he succeeds as President, the great principle, that man ought to be free in relation to his fellow-man, is established in the mouths of all who vote for him, and in his mouth as the head of the republic; for it is impossible for them to contend that slavery ought not to be extended, without implying this great truth. Suppose the question put to a Van Burenite, "Why ought not slavery to be extended?" He can give no answer which will not imply that it ought not to exist. It will bring congressional discussions closer up to principle, and the discussions, even upon its expediency, will always bring its in-

Our Colonies are almost all of them calling out for a representative government, and the dog tax which has been recently imposed in one, is giving rise to the same queries that you Bustonians raised against

the tea tax in the days of your subjection. A Hindou widow has recently, instead of burning herself with her husband's body, taken unto herself another husband. What impiety! the Brohmins will say. They will think of her as a pro-slavery priest would think of a poor slave who should ab-

The Austrians have had another emeute, and sent their poor demented king flying out of Vienna again; and this time a part of the army is with them. The French are going on, endeavoring to consolidate their republic; and you are going on like a true ' pestilent' fellow, endeavoring to raise man, whatever his color, into 'the image of God' So that you see the times are pregnant with signs and moveimport. At the Cape of ments of momentous Good Hope, our Military Governor has found it necessary to set a price upon the heads of two ' pestilent' fellows in that country, who do not appear to reverence the right divine of the English people to govern them. The whole world is in motion and commotion; principles are upheaving; thrones are trembling; the rights of man are every where in discussion; and, occasionally, the rights of woman are thought of. An impulse has been given to the human intellect, which will do more for humanity, and in a shorter time, than the revival of letters, from its date to the present time, has done. We shall do more in the shape of reformation in the next half sary arrangements .- w. century, than has been done from the days of Luther until now. Science has given us the elements to

may cling, for a time, and retain the situation of chiefs, they will henceforth be measured with reference to their uses; and the result will be, that they will be found under the standard. England, too, has a trial to come when the ports shall be opened. We none of us know what will be the effect of free importation upon agriculture, and upon trade here. Then there will possibly be a European war. All these things will try our merchants; and if, by any chance, we should cease to be the counting-house of the world, we shall become a second rate power. Our past policy set you Yankees to manufacturing for yourselves, and the result will be, or may be, that we shall lose your custom, and find it good policy to grant freedom in British India, and to raise the Hongarian baving retired from its vicinity, thus leaving the insurgeous to their own resources. Whether they will capitulate, of fight it out to the last, remains to be seen.

The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellington, has deceased, at the age of 78. may cling, for a time, and retain the situation of slaves in the West India Colonies, as free men, they became, immediately, customers. They had wants as free men, which they were not allowed to satisfy as slaves. Hence, freedom is good for all.

EDWARD SEARCH.

THE AFFAIR AT NORTH DENNIS. SOUTH HINGHAM, Nov. 12.

SOUTH HINDEMIS.

Mr. Garrison:

Your admirable reply to the Cape clergyman, in the Liberator of last week, I have read with much interest. I only regret that friend Pillsbury did not explain himself a little more, and show the Reverend gentleman that churches and church-going were not Christianity—and at best, but a means, among other, for the promotion of it. If we suffer ourselves to go beyond the strict anti slavery platform, I think, in justice to ourselves, we should make ourselves understood. Doubless, the Reverend gentleman really thinks that Mr. Pillsbury is, in reality, opposed to Christianity. I doubt very much, however, whether he would seriously charge Mr. Pillsbury with a love of tyranny, or with a desire to see injustice or inhumanity promoted among us. It is not this charge that is seriously entertained. What then, is it—what does it amount to? Nothing more than this:—Mr. Pillsbury is opposed to spiritual tyranny—to one priest getting up, and saying all his on entirely at variance with the conduct he has pursuing and many promoted to spiritual tyranny—to one priest getting up, and saying all his on entirely at variance with the conduct he has pursuing prime the contract of the pornals a memorandum, in which he indignantly rejects all participation and proceedings to entirely at variance with the conduct he has pursuing prime the contract of the constitution of military substitution. The love the constitution on the army, and to make every citizen liable to serve his country, without permitting him to purchase an exemption. The lifeth of the constitution on the army, and to make every citizen liable to serve his country, without permitting him to purchase an exemption. The lifeth of the constitution on the army, and to make every citizen liable to serve his country, without permitting him to purchase an exemption. The lifeth of the constitution on the army, and to make every citizen liable to serve his country, without permitting him to purchase an exemption. The lifeth of the constitution on the

Rev Lyman Maynard puts the first question to Mr. Pillsbury, which is to decide whether he is opposed to real religion, or only to the false or spurious. Now be it remembered, it is not becoming any other than a thorough and consistent unti-slavery man to even ask such a question as this. Mr. Maynard is not, and never has been, (unless very lately,) an antislavery man, in any other sense than that which at taches to the masses generally. What propriety, then, was there in his asking a question—let the answer have been as it might—that would have condemned all such indifference to the cause as this gentleman has heretofore manifested? The answer is very plain, and it shows the trick of the trade. But while this answer will alarm the ignorant and timid, there are many who will be profited by it.

The idea is widely entertained, that anti-slavery gatherings, on Sunday, during "divine service," is a grant of the sunday o even ask such a question as this. Mr. Maynard is

gatherings, on Sunday, during ' divine service,' is a them neinous sin. Why, the very 'elect' here would not haly -The Daily News, of Wednesday, published meet with us, a short time since, because, forsooth, God's ministers were divinely appointed to speak on this day, (provided, however, you paid them well for it.) We obtained the town half for our meeting which he had left on the 18th. On that day any which he had left on the 18th. On that day any correction half broken out against the Austriof the town' is said to have remarked, that the meetof the town' is said to have remarked, that the meeting was neither a moral nor a religious one. Whether this 'town father' received such impressions, or not, from his pious minister, who was once a sort of God-father to anti-slavery here, I cannot say. Certain it is, that the once smoking flax appears almost quenched; and that the product of Taylorism has been large, from such or other causes. This is a pretty good index of the influences which are at work in a community. There is never a division of influences proceeding from one source. Our influence preponderates to one or the other side. And when we suppose we can turn the cold shoulder to anti-slavery labor, and still be promoting its growth, we are deceiving ourselves.

Yours, &c.,

low so beneficent a plan to fail. A single visit to the Institution will be enough to convince any one of its importance, and interest them in its continuance. Under the excellent superintendence of Mrs.

ELIZA GARRAUT, it promises the best results. But we are sorry to add, that the plan—already in such successful operation—must be abandoued, unless further aid can be secured. Your assistance is carrestly solicited.

LP Contributions of money may be sent to Ms.

H. M. Charis, Treasurer, 13 Long Wharf, and pro-

H. M. Charis, Treasurer, 13 Long Wharf, and provisions or clothing, to the HOME, 26 Albany Street,

care of Mas GARNAUT. Boston, November, 1848.

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

It is requested that all ladies who intend taking tables at the approaching Baziar would communicate the same to A. W. WESTON, Weymouth, and it is particularly desirable that ladies from the counwho have not friends in Boston, should write IMMEDIATELY that we may make such arrange-

ments as may be in our power. Any boxes of articles sent unattended by a saleswoman, may be consigned to our care in perfect confidence that all directions concerning them shall receive implicit attention. It i requested that the prices of all such articles be marked by the donors.

A. W. WESTON, for the Committee.

WORCESTER NORTH-NOTICE. Our friends in this region are requested to observe the appointments for Conventions and Lectures in their neighborhood.

Austria and Italy — The Turin parliament decided on the 24th inst. by a large majority against a resumption of the war.

and ATHOL will be largely attended. where a lecture is appointed, are earnestly entreated to give their indispensable aid in making the neces-

Model of Ancient Jenusalen -We are happy

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Ireland .- M'Manus, O'Donohue, and Meagher, were sentenced to death on Monday 23d October, as O Brien had been previously, but we are glad to learn by an article in the London Times that none of them are to be executed.

France - Defeat of the Ministry .- The new cab-

SPAIN.

without much objection, although one of the fathers insurrection had broken out against the Austri-

which was anchored at Ancona, has received orders from King Charles Albert to proceed to Venice, to repel any attack of the Austrian fleet.

The Managers of the 'TEMPORARY HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN' ask the aid of their fellow-citizens in continuing an institution, which even a short experience has shown to be so much needed. In this city, there are a large number of children, who are, from various causes—the imprisonment, vice, or death of parents—left without a home. Such can be readily disposed of—adopted or placed in families in the country, and thus removed from evil influences to good. For nearly two years, by the exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' such can be exertional and monoile guards, of the custom commander, the new commander, the new commander, the new commander, the new commander in the national and monoile guards, of the custom commander, the new commander, the new commander, the new commander, the new commander in the national and monoile guards, of the custom commander, the new commander, the new commander, the new commander in the national and monoile guards, of the national and monoile guards, of the exertional description of gardes mobiles, and the text here have a large number of gard

word from evil influences to good. For nearly two years, by the exertions of a few individuals, a 'Home' for the reception of these 'little ones' has been sustained in Albany Street, and nearly two hundred placards on the 16in, announcing the Hungarians, under Generals Czanyi and Monza, had crossed the frontiers, and that they were in the small expense. But for our narrow means, a much larger number might have enjoyed its benefits.

The Benevolence of Boston will not, surely, allow so beneficent a plan to fail. A single visit to the lattice of the surely allow the lattice of the surely allows the surely allows the lattice of the surely park of 150 grants. The commandant of the National Guard at Vienna is surely placed by the lattice of the surely park of 150 grants. The commandant of the National Guard at Vienna is surely placed by the lattice of the surely park of 150 grants. The commandant of the National Guard at Vienna is surely placed by the surely park of 150 grants. The commandant of the National Guard at Vienna is surely placed by the surely park of 150 grants. The commandant of the National Guard at Vienna is surely placed by the surely park of 150 grants. The commandant of the National Guard at Vienna is surely placed by the surely park of 150 grants. The commandant of the National Guard at Vienna is surely placed by the surely park of 150 grants. The commandant of the National Guard at Vienna is surely placed by the surely park of 150 grants. The commandant of the National Guard at Vienna is surely placed by the surely park of 150 grants. The commandant of the National Guard at Vienna is surely placed by the surely park of 150 grants and 150 grants are placed by the surely par

Prussis.—Fresh outbreaks have occurred at Berlin: the laborers of the Copermickerfield assembled
on the 16th, and in the common hatred of mechanical
competition, endeavored to break some michinery;
the Burgher Guard resisted; arms were used on
both sides, and some half dozen were killed On
the 17th, the struggle was renewed more seriously;
barricades were erected, and many lives were lost on
both a des. In the evening some degree of order was
restored.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices have been received to the 10th ult. A severe action had been fought between Sir Harry Smith's force and the insurgent Boers. The latter were completely routed, with a loss of fifty killed. Sir H. Smith and eight English loss of fitty killed. Sir H. Smith and eight English officers were wounded. Capt. Murray subsequently died. Of the soldiers engaged, eight or ten were killed. The engagement took place on the 29th of August. The rebel Boers were strongly posted at a place called Bloe Plaus, and after a sharp conflict of three hours, were defeated. Sir Harry Smith was wounded in the knee, and had a horse killed under him. The last despatches from Sir Harry Smith's head-quarters, six miles north-east of Bethany, are dated Aug. 31.

We trust that the Conventions in Leoninster and Africa will be largely attended.

The friends of the anti-slavery cause, in each town where a lecture is appointed are expected with the first of the anti-slavery cause, in each town where a lecture is appointed are expected with the first of the first of

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

The foundation of the Spring Garden Reservoir has given way, and the rush of water carried off some 200 feet of the wall of Girard College.

The slave Moses, who was found concealed in a box, on the arrival of the steamer Colombus in Delaware Bay, from Charleston, was taken back to Charleston on Monday last, by that vessel, and delivered to his owners!!!

SANGUINARY POLITICAL CONFLICTS.

Another Foul Locofoco Outrage.—A Braze Penningtonia Foulunteer Beaten Neurly to Douth-The Rockaulo Pernetrator in Prison.—We are called upon Traveller.

Correspondence of the Express.

noon, brought before Judge Parsons, on a writ of habeas corpus.

George W. Roberts, sworn—I was at the corner of Twelith and Coates street on Friday night; there were about ten or twelve of us: two men cheered for Cass and Butler. Young Coleman said, let us cheer for Gen. Taylor; just that time a man step church—represented himself to be a widower—fell in love with a young girl just turned into woman-bed out of the ranks, and struck him a blow with a club on the head, and said go to your work, killers, all of you. I think the prisoner us the man; he had a white coat on, and a badge on his hat, with Cass and Butler on it. I saw a man get off of his horse near Coates Street; I saw a man dismount, and his horse was siterwards led down; a pistol was fired; this shot a young man by the name of Marple—the pistol was fired about the same time that the blow was struck.

Outseed the North and Coates Street on Friday night; there country, Missonri. The Chronicle says he claimed to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be a widower—fell to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be a widower—fell to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself to be an authorized minister of the Christian church—represented himself

The pistol was fired about the same time that the blow was struck.

Outrage at New Orleans. The following particulars of a deplorable occurrence are from the New Orleans Picayone of the 20th:—

One of the most deplorable results of the high state of political excitement at present existing in our city, occurred last night during the time the democratic procession was passing through Circus street. The well-known rendezvous of the Union Rough and Ready Clob, the coffee house of Christially, at the corner of Circus and Perdido streets, was wantonly set on fire, and in a few moments was a heap of ruins. A bloody fight also took place at this point, and we understand that W. H. Wilder, Esq., a member of the General Council, was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot. Rumor had it that several other persons were shot and dangerously beaten, but whether such is the case or not, we cannot positively state. A thousand and one stories were affoat in regard to the immediate origin of this melancholy affair, and we therefore cannot pretend to give the true one.

We heard that while the procession was passing, Lilly, who had been absent from home, during the fore part of the evening, returned home and immediately requested that all present should refrain from shouting or snying anything to irritate those in the procession; that some one standing on the side-walk in front of the house gave a hurrah for Taylor in THE GRAND RESULT.—GENERAL TAYLOR

shouting or snying anything to trivite those in the procession; that some one standing on the sid-walk in front of the house gave a hurran for Taylor in response to a shout for Cass and Butler in the procession, and that a fight then commenced outside, which resulted in the burning of the house. Other which resulted in the burning of the house. Other stories have it that the remark passed along the line of the procession, that there was the den of the New York thieves, Chris. Lilly's coffee-house, and that it ought to be burned down. That some members of the procession made a rush into the back part of the building, and with their torches set fire to the banners and transparencies which were hung round the room. That the building was set on fire by some of those carrying torches in the procession, there is not the slightest doubt, and we have only to lament the existence of a feeling among the ranks of either political party, that would lead to such a wanton act of criminal violence.

The New Orleans Delta, alluding to the same af-

We deeply regret to say that one person was probably killed, and several were badly wounded in this affray. The body of a man, apparently dead, was taken out of the gutter and sent off; another was shot through the breast; Mr. W. H. Wilder, a member of the General Council, received a ball in the head, and when we saw him, seemed to be suffering much from loss of blood, though we believe his wound is not dangerous; Mr. James Dunn, of the 3d ward, was shot in the hand, and several others received slight wounds. We reserve farther particulars, as well as our comments upon this most shameful affair, until we can learn the facts from the most reliable sources.

Subsequently, another difficulty occurred, in which averal banners and transparencies were bunded. These details are truly lamentable.

Baltimork, Nov. 7.

Baltimork, Nov. 7. fair, says-

Baltimore, Nov. 7.

Considerable fighting has taken place during the day. The Balimore Patriot Office was attacked, and many windows broken. A considerable number of shots were fired, and several were wounded.

H. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, is re-elected to Congress on the second trial. New York.—The Albany Argus gives the important of shots were fired, and several were wounded. BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.

Riot and Probable Murder at Peckskill.—A serious riot took place on Tuesday, at the lower district, Peckskill. The Irish laborers had taken possession of the poll during the morning, and upon remonstrance, became abusive. At a lavern near the poll, an American and an irishman were playfolly wrestling; the American having thrown the Irishman, a number of his countrymen attacked him violently, and he was besten severely, having a piece of his now bitten off by one of the women present. This being made known, a party of Americans in attempting to arrest the rioters were assaulted with clubs and stores, and in the general fray that ensued, a mumber on both sides were considerably injured; one man, Isaac Valentine, it is feared, will not survive. Seven of the laborers have been arrested.

Party Collision.—We had last night a sample—the store of the laborers have been arrested.

Party Collision.-We had last night a sample Model of Access Jerosales —We are happy aid us. We have now steam, and the electric telegraph; the one shortening space as it regards bodily intersourse, and the other annihilating space as it regards to this wonderful work of art, on which he has lectured for the last six months. Tregards intellectual intercourse. We have greater means than Luther had, and our progress will be, as it ought to be, more rapid. The divinity that did hedge a king' no longer exists; and though they intersourse has given us the elements to mean stage. Model of Access — We have are happy to hear that our old friend, N. Southard, has lately become sole proprietor of this wonderful work of art, on which he has lectured for the last six months. He intends to visit Portland, by the upper route, and return towards Boston, by the way of Portsmit to upper route, and return towards Boston, by the way of Portsmit tough for tunately not a very serious one-one-ald in a box, on the arrival of the steamer Columbus in Delaware Bay, from Charleston, was taken back to disturb the public peace, and in one instance to lead to a brutal murder. There was a collision between though fortunately not a very serious one-onle in the disturbences of party spirit, which, in other places, the butteness of party spirit, which, in other though fortunately not a very serious one-onle in the disturbences of party spirit, which, in other though fortunately not a very serious one-onle though fortunately not a very serious one-onle in though fortunately not a very serious one-onle in the disturbences of party spirit, which, in other though fortunately not a very serious one-onle in though fortunately not a very serious one-onle in the other had, and one progress will be as a very serious one-only the though fortunately not a very serious one-only the hutteness of party spirit, which, in other though the stage of the hutte

SANGUINARY POLITICAL CONFLICTS.

Jacober Foul Locopies Outroge — A Brazer Pennsylvenia Foultaree Buston Nauly in Diabara The Refunily Perpersuries Prison — We are also and the standard of the ruffision who diagrasse the Locoffoco party of the city and country. What is to be the end of the ruffisions who diagrasse the Locoffoco party of the city and country. What is to be the end of the ruffisions who diagrasse the Locoffoco party of the city and country. What is to be the end of the standard of the ruffisions who diagrasse the Locoffoco party of the city and country. What is to be the end of the standard of the ruffisions who diagrasse the Locoffoco party of the city and country. What is to be the end of the standard of the ruffisions who diagrasse the Locoffoco party of the city and country. What is to be the end of the standard of the ruffisions who diagrasse the Locoffoco party of the city and the shield of the law, or be at the mercy of lawless desporators. But to the particulars.

On Saturday evening last, between less and clarks the shield of the law, or be at the mercy of lawless desporation. He was also been different on the same the locoffoco party of the city and the same the locoffoco party of the city and the same the locoffoco party of the city and the same the locoffoco party of the city and the same the city of th

Fatal Accident - On Thursday last, a little son of

Correspondence of the Express.

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 4th—noon.

Brutal Outrage.—During the Democratic Torch' fight procession last evening, a lad named Albert, son of Nathan Coleman, of Spring Garden, was so dreadfully beaten with clubs, that he died shortly after. It was supposed to have been done by some persons who were afterwards seen to step into the ranks, and shout huzza for the 'killers.' A man named Samuel Maple was also shot in the leg, and another, named G. W. Roberts, severely wounded in the head.

Examination of Agan —John Agan, charged with the murder of young Coleman, was, yesterday afternoon, brought before Judge Parsons, on a writ of habeas corpus.

Fatal Accident —On Thursday last, a little son of Mr. Jacob Cole, of this village, about 8 years old, was run over by the cars just as they were starting from the depot, and so severely injured that he died the same evening.

The family of Mr. Cole seems to have been visited with a most extraordinary fatabily. Some ten years since, his eldest son was drowned—another son died with the croup about six weeks since—a fourth was thrown from a wagon some two weeks since—and now a fifth is cut down. Truly, such a succession of afflictive circumstances in one family is most rare and extraordinary.—[Batavia Times.

An Unworthy Shepherd.—Rev. Issac W. Wallace

TOTAL STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Taylo		Cass
New York,	36	New Hampshire,	6
Massachusetts,*	12	Onio,	26
Rhode Island,	4	Illinois,	9
Vermont,	6	Michigan,	5
Delaware,	3	South Carolina,	9
Connecticut,	6	Missouri,	7
New Jersey,	7	Virginea,	17
Pennsylvania,	26	Maine,	9
Maryland,	8	Indiana,	12
Kentucky,	12	over 25th Stiffs of Agreet	
Tennessee,	13		
North Carolina,	11	STATE OF STREET	
Georgia,	10		

H n. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, is re-elected

Taylor

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR OF 1848-9.

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR OF 1848-9.

The time has arrived when it behooves the friends of the cause to be earnest and instant in their preparations for the approaching feetival. It is our intention that the Anti-Slavery Bazaar shall open on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th of Dec. (not Thursday, the 21st, as has been heretofore advertised.) We shall be engaged in the preparation and decoration of the Hall for several days previous. It is therefore desirable that all the friends who design to make contributions of running vine, fir, hemlock and other greenery, should bring it to the city as early as Faiday, the 15th of Dec., without part. By calling at the Anti-Slavery Office, they will be directed what disposition to make of it. We depend unhesitatingly upon the friends who assisted last year, in respect both to contributions of green, and to their own personal assistance at the time of preparation. We trust that not one who aided last year, will fail us this. The absence from the country of many active friends, renders the assistance of all who remain, a matter of absolute necessity.

active friends, renders the assistance of all whe remain, a matter of absolute necessity.

The Abolitionists of Great Britain are laboring for us as earnestly as in previous years, and a Bazaar that shall equal its predecessors, like in beauty and pecuniary success, may be confidently anticipated, if the friends in Boston and its neighborhood, say 20 miles around, will give their personal aid and co-operation that arcumstances make essential.

Supplies for the Refreshment Table and the La-Supplies for the Refreshment Table and the Ladies' Refreshment Room (the latter of a plain, simple kind) will be highly acceptable. We shall refer to this point more particularly as the Fair approaches, but mention it at this early day, that our friends throughout the country may be making their ar-

ANNE W. WESTON,

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. E. NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

The Pursuant to a recent vote of the Executive Committee, notice is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the New-England Non-Resistance Society for 1848 will be holden at Hopedale, commencing Saturday evening, the 16th of December, and continuing through the ensuing day. It is desirable and will be expected that Henry C. Wright return from Ohio in season to be present. Business of unusual importance will come before the Society. All members and friends are therefore desired to govern themselves accordingly.

Friendiy papers will confer a favor by aiding to extend this notice.

ADIN BALLOU, President.

ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. TT The WESTERS SERIES will be continued as

Saturday evening and Sunday, Nov. 18 and 19. [To be attended by Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster, and Lucy Stone.] WORCESTER, Saturday evening and Sunday, Nov. 25 and 26. To be attended by PARKER PILLSBURY, LUCY

STONE, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and STEPHEN S. FOSTER,

Agents of the Mass. A. S. Society. LUCY SIONE, An Agent of the Massachusette A. S. Society,

An Agent of the Massachus will lecture as follows:
Ashburuham, Friday, Nov.
Berlin, Tuesday, "Lancaster, Thursday, "Sierling, Friday, "Leicester, Monday, "

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

A course of eight Lectures will be delivered before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, upon successive Sunday evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

Admittance, 6 1-4 ets. Tickets for the course, 37 1-2 cts., for sale at the Bookstore of W. & S. B. Ives and at the door.

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec

MERCHANTS, LOOK AT THIS!

A New Store to Let or Sell in North Ashburnham. S1. UATED some three miles from the centre, a Si. UATED some three miles from the centre, a few rods from a new meeting-house, and in the vicinity of some twelve or fifteen saw-mills, and other water works of equal extent; two and a half miles from North Ashburnham depot on Cheshire railroad, in a growing place, on account of the railroad making sale of wood, lumber, bark, &c., there being much woodland in this vicinity. No store short of three miles. It is intended soon to have a post office in this place, which ought to be in this store. The buildings are new. A store has been kept in this place some three years. Rent low. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES FENNO, 41 Hanover street, Boston, Mr. TOLMAN, near Union extension depot, or ALVAN WARD, near the premises.

the premises.

N. B. It is believed that a capital of two or three

N. B. aufficient for a person. thousand dollars would be sufficient for a person, who would deal justly and fear not, to get a fair living in this place with the rest of us.

A. WARD.

Ashburnham, Nov. 15, 1848. The Antediluvian World! IS now open at CENTRAL HALL, No. 9 Milk street, opposite the Old South Church, SCENIC REPRESENTATIONS OF THE

ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD. ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD,
being a series of large designs by the celebrated
English painter, JOHN MARTIN, K. L., Member
of the Royal Academy of Scotland, Member of the
Academy of Painting at Antwerp, &c. &c.
These representations, each occupying 250 feet of
canvass, have been executed in Rome, during the
past year, by the best Italian artists, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Charles Martin.
The exhibition will comprise the following subjects:—The Creation, Paradise, Adam and Eve, the
Fall of Man, Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, the Evening before the Deluge, the Deluge,
and the Assuaging Waters after the Deluge.
The Exhibition will be accompanied by appropriate music and descriptive lectures. Doors open at
7 o clock—to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Liberal arrangements will be made for the admission of Schools, and especially Sunday Schools, and
also for parties from the country. Office hours from
10 to 12, A. M.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!

DONNAVAN'S GREAT SERIAL Panorama of Mexico. Occupying 21,000 feet of Cunvass!

EXHIBITING the Scenery, Cities and Battle L' Fields on the respective routes pursued by the American Army, from Corpus Christi to Buena Vista, and thence to Valladolid—and from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, a line of country

OVER THREE THOUSAND MILES IN EX-This stopendous painting, to which the press and the people have already accorded the merit of being the most comprehensive and beautiful Panorama ever exhibited in Boston, will remain open until

further notice, at
BOYLSTON HALL,
EVERY EVENING, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents—Children half price. Liberal
arrangements made with parties and schools.
Doors open at 6 o'clock. The Panorama will
commence moving at 7
For particulars, see bills of the day.
Nov. 17

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS. 20 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON. He will give particular attention to

DISEASES OF THE EYE. BARKER & CHASE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND PILOT BREAD,

43 COMMERCIAL-STREET, BOSTON. HENRY A. BARKER, }

intJ10

EVENING REVERIE. BY W. C. BRYANT. The summer day is closed—the sun is set; Well have they done their office, those bright hours The latest of whose train goes softly out In the red West. The green blade of the ground Has risen, and herds have cropped it; the young twig

Has spread its plaited tissues to the sun; Flowers of the garden and the waste have blown And withered; seeds have fallen upon the soil From bursting cells, and in their graves await Their resurrection. Insects from the pools Have filled the air awhile with humming wings, That now are still forever; painted moths Have wandered the blue sky, and died again; The mother bird hath broken for her bro Their prison shells, or shoved them from the nest, Plumed for their earliest flight. In bright alcoves, In woodland cottages, with barky walls, In noisome cells of the tumultuous town, Mothers have clasped with joy the new-born babe

Graves, by the lonely forest, by the shore Of rivers and of ocean, by the ways Of the thronged city, have been hollowed out, And filled and closed. This day hath parted friends That ne'er before were parted; it hath knit New friendships; it has seen the maiden plight Her faith, and trust her peace to him who long Hath wooed; and it hath heard from lips which la Were eloquent of love, the first harsh word, That told the wedded one her peace was flown

Farewell to the sweet sunshine ! One glad day Is added now to childhood's merry days, And one calm day to those of quiet age. Still the fleet hours run on, and as I lean Amid the thickening darkness, lamps are lit By those who watch the dead, and those who twin Flowers for the bride. The mother from the eyes Of her sick infant shades the painful light, And sadly listens to his quick-drawn breath.

O thou great movement of the universe ! Or change, or flight of time-for ye are one-That bearest silently this visible scene Into night's shadow, and the streaming rays Of starlight, whither art Thou bearing me? I feel the mighty current sweep me on, Yet know not whither. Man foretells afar The courses of the stars; the very hour He knows, when they shall darken or g ow bright Yet does the eclipse of sorrow, or of death, Come unforewarned! Who next of those I love Shall pass from life, or, sadder yet, shall fail From virtue? Strife with foes, or bitter strife With friends, or shame, and general scorn of men, Which, who can bear? Or the fierce rack of pain, Lie they within my path? Or shall the years Push me with soft and inoffensive pace Into the stilly twilight of my age? Or do the portals of another life, Even now, while I am glorying in my strength, Impend around me? O! beyond that bourne, In the vast cycle of being which begins At the broad threshold, with what fairy forms Shall the great law of change and progress clothe Its workings? So have good men taught-Gently, and without grief, the old shall glide Into the new, the eternal flow of things, Like a bright river of the fields of beaven, Shall journey onward in perpetual peace.

> THE VOICE OF AUTUMN. I am Autumu, and I come With a song of Harvest Home; Rich and splendid is my state, Many pleasures on me wait. Come, my little child, and see What the Autumn brings to thee.

Wheat, your daily bread to make, Indian corn for Johnny cake, Buckwheat for your nicest dish. Rice and barley when you wish; With every wholesome vegetable For your Fall and Winter table.

I am Autumn, and I come With the pear and with the plum-Peaches for your choicest treat, Grapes in clusters, ripe and sweet-Apples russet, red and white, For many a merry winter night.

1 am Autumn, and my bowers Are planted round with gorgeous flowers; Dahlias of the richest dye, Amaranth with its golden eye, Coxcombs with their crimson folds, Chrysantheums and marigolds.

I am Autumn, and I bring Pleasant days for visiting ; Aunts and cousins come to see, Time flies on with mirth and glee: Every voice unite to praise The cheerful, bright autumnal days.

From the French of Beranger. COMMENCEMENT OF THE VOYAGE. SUNG OVER AN INFANT'S CRADLE.

Behold, my friends, this bark of tiny mould. But newly launched on life's uncertain sea, A gentle passenger the skiff doth hold :-Ah! shall not we its crew and pilot be The waves to lift it from the strand prevail, Which now it leaves forever in its rear : Let us, who see the little bark set sail. With our gay songs its onward voyage cheer !

Already Destiny the canvass swells, Already Hope the silken cordage binds, And 'neath the glittering starlight, kindly tells Of waves propitious, and of favoring winds. Fly hence, ye birds of dark presage, that wail; A noble galley of the loves is here; Let us, who see the little bark set sail.

With our gay songs its onward voyage cheer ! The masts are all with rosy wreaths arrayed By sportive Cupid's light and nimble hands; To the fair Graces offerings rich are made; And steady Friendship at the rudder stands. Nor, with red wine, will joyial Bacchus fail : Nor Pleasure, once invoked, fail to appear : Let us, who see the little bark set sail,

With our gay songs its onward voyage cheer! One more, to hail our galley, comes in haste, Misfortune, rescued now from want and woe ; She prays that every joy the babe may taste, Which those who bind the wounded heart o

Sure that each fervent prayer that loads the gale, The God who guards the sleeping babe shall hear Let us, who see the little bark set sail,

With our gay songs its onward voyage cheer!

THY KINGDOM COME. When man his brother shall no longer slay; When chains no more shall bind the bleeding slave When legal murder, curst and past away, No more shall hollow the untimely grave; When Love, and not Revenge, shall deal with crim When Spirit shall be Lord in place of Sense; When man shall not be bound to earth, and live Making his God of shillings and of pence; When Love and Peace and Equity shall reign; And none shall starve while some are richly fed; When one man shall not hourd his wealth of grain, And see his neighbor die for want of bread; When Earth for every man has hearth and home, Then, not till then, God, will thy kingdow come.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scottish Correspondent of the Christian Citizen. DR. CANDLISH.

Free St. George's Church is situated at the northern extremity of the Lothian Road, Edinburgh.—
The building is of recent erection, and its material is of beautifully polished sandstone. But its mean looking toothed windows; its low, unimposing general aspect, and the inelegant, vinegar cru-ets that vainly strive to ornament its front, proclaim it of that mongrel style of architecture, called Nor-man. On Sundays, sedate, church-going stranger would not be struck by anything about, or connect-ed with this place of worship, save the number of street vehicles and private carriages that are ranged before the door; and perhaps they would smile, if they were told that the florcest declaimer in Scot-land against Sablath descenting the

George's' in 1843, which he second from 'Erastian St. George's', at the memorable disruption: and the second memorable disruption is constituted the former, upon the same occasion. Dr. Candiish is a man of note in Scotland, and we believe that his fame has floated over the broad Atstack. At home, he is a creek upagelon, and

is one of the smallest vouchsafed to those who have aderned the annals of greatness. The face of Dr. Candlish possesses a confident, supercitious expression, which appears to demonstrate an active organ of self-esteem; and there is a certain explosive appearance in his eyes and compressed mouth, that does not argue much for his good nature. His under hip looks snappishly up at his nose, and his nose turns morosely down to his hip, so that though his features express great acuteness, and his large forehead is indicative of a powerful intellect, his countenance is not one that would invite the smiles

and kisses of a little child.

Some folks have declared that the mantle of Chalmers has fallen on the doctor. We do not Chainers has failen on the doctor. We do not believe it. Candlish undoubtedly is now the most prominent man in the communion of which Dr. Chalmers was the leader; but the genial old doctor occupied a national as well as denominational position; and if his gown and bands sit gracefully on the little person of our volatile divine, the pul-pit of his partiotism and diffusive benevolence is

yet unoccupied.

There are two types of the Scottish clergymen two aspects of pulpit Calvinism, which have often claimed our attention. They are as opposite es-sentially, as yea and nay; but they are not so apparent to the general reason as to involve hetero-doxical discussion. The one opens the gates of salvation and redemption as wide as the Gospel, which goth forth to all nations; the other closes them with antinomian scrupulosity against all save the 'elect.' The one, though speaking in the name of Calvin, yet interprets the law with Armin-ius; the other is with Calvin in name and spirit. Of the latter class of preachers, Dr. Candlish is the head and front. He is acute, logical, metaphysical, and argumentative; but he is not warm, genial and sympathetic. He wriggles and twists in his pulpit, and sputters forth the fulness of his thoughts in dissonant tones: but his bosom never heaves with the plenitude of glowing emotions. His head is large, learned, and full of premises and deductions; but the sunbeams of his heart's love are confined by his

black gown.

The ex cathedra energies of the Free Kirk rlergy are chiefly confined to the development of schemes for the consolidation of their own body. With general movements, they have little or no sympa-thy. Perhaps no class of men ever exemplified the same activity or devotion in the promulgation of 'schemes,' and in the collection of 'funds; and perhaps in no instance in the history of Scotland was money ever so liberally and pientifully supplied, as for the establishment of the 'Free Kirk.' Drs. Candlish, Cunningham, and Guthrie, were recommentary and by the problem of the control of the co pre-eminent as appellants to the pockets of the seceding flocks, and mainly contributed, by their eloquence, to cover the land with free kirks, man-ple was his success, that he soon took a loftier view, and has rendered the operation, not only ap-

a theorist. He professes to condemn Slavery; but he is willing to accept as a Christian gift, the price of slaves. He repudiates the system of Slavery as evil and guilty; yet he stretches out the hand of fellowship to the gold-giving slave-holder. He ifts his trumpet-toned voice in condemnation of locomotives, running morning and evening of the Sunday; and verily I have seen, day by day, 'manservants' and 'horses' laboring to bring his ap-plauding hearers to listen to his declamations against the 'sin and misery producing iron horse,' of the cannot see why sin is sinful on an iron rail, and not so at a church door; but unfortunately or fortunately, I am not Dr. Candlish. J. B. S.

THE POOR.

Dr. Charles E. Buckingham of Boston, in a late able report on 'Individual and Public Health,'

it from choice. It may seem, to the uninitiated, marble; in fact, the results of the operation ankind for me to say this; but I appeal to those most extraordinary. The water pipes, and unkind for me to say this; but I appeal to those who, for many years, have been in the daily habit pared sheets for roofing, will be found most ecoof visiting the poor and wretched, to answer if 1 nomical, both in first cost, and in wear and tear am not right. There is poverly enough about us, in fact, they can be rendered at a cost which comes and God only knows the number of aching hearts and leads that every night seek repose in rooms apparently comfortable and clean. I have seen, in sheets would also be highly applicable for railways, a room without fire, and on the coldest night of whiter, a mother, with an infint only a few weeks old, heir probably to consumption and poverty, sculptors, builders, &c., to this interesting patent, brought on by its parents' folly; men and women, which, we feel assured, will prove of great public whose only sleeping place was a bed upon the floor, utility. Mr. Hutchinson has also a model of a with an old carpet for a covering, too miserably poor to dare undress at night, lest they should perish with cold, who rose in the morning to a break-fast of dry bread and tea, too proud to beg; I have not enough to do at that; I have known men to work all summer, in expectation of laying by something for winter, and when fall came, be obliged to take their pay in orders for flour at one or two dollars a barrel more than it should be sold for, and other provisions in proportion, and refused wood and coal because the contractor had made no arrangement for fuel, while he was putting into his own pocket the money he had received for their

Alas for them, if, in its awful plan, Heaven deals with them as they have dealt with

Of the really poor, there are many whose pride will not often suffer them to beg, and if by stern necessity they are compelled so to do, they are very apt to be repulsed as not needing assistance, because they keep themselves clean. The granting of public charity is often in the hands of those whose sympathies are, perhaps, too easily aroused. Those, who have always had enough, when they enter a filthy habitation, and are importuned by its inhabitants, camot easily disconnect the ideas of squalidity and poverty. The consequence of which is, that they are deceived; and, either in their good nature give to all indiscriminately, confer the largest favors upon the most importunate, or run into the more dangerous extreme of refusing aid under any circumstances. A delicate woman, who, by

hard labor and the strictest economy, can clothe a family of little ones and feed them, is many times passed, by those who desire to do deeds of charity, because she will not live in filth: and at the same time, a hearty man and woman, whose children are educated to steal their fuel and provision, receive their clothing from this society, and medicine from that?

From the London Atheneum. THE LATE GEO. STEPHENSON-AUTHOR OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

On the 12th of August died Mr. George Ste-phenson, the author of the railway system, the first great practical improver of the locomotive steam engine, the inventor (cotemporaneously with Davy) of the safety-lamp, and a man who disthey were told that the fiercest declaimer in Scotland against Sabbath desecration, the energetic and indefatigable leader of the 'Sabbath Aliance,' and the awful reprehender of Sunday running locomotives, preaches to the hackney-conch-encouraging congregation who meet from week to week in this very clurrely. church.

Candillah became the paster of 'Free St. of coal-pits. Eventually, he became a coal-vie lantic also. At home, he is a crack preacher and rhetorician; abroad, he is regarded as an apologist for the most diabolical institution in the world.

Dr. Comilie is the control of the Innticalso. At home, he is a crack preacher and rhetorician; abroad, he is regarded as an apologist for the most diabolical institution in the world.

Dr. Candlish is but of lowly origin. He bravely lought his way to fame and learning from humble life, and was chosen successor to the great and gifted Dr. Andrew Thomson, who loved liberty as ardently, and proclaimed 'freedom to the captive' as loudly and stremunosly, as he has declared against 'patronage' and denounced locomotives.

Dr. Candlish's mother claims a somewhat famous mame, being the 'Miss Smith,' of Burns's poem, beginning, 'In Mauchline there dwells six buxom young belies,' &c. No longer Miss Smith, however, but Mrs. Candlish, she became the mother of him whom some of our facetious Scots yet term 'wee Robie.' The term applied to Dr. Candlish's physique is strictly true; for, although incontestibly the strongest mind in the 'Free Church,' and without doubt the great chief of that body, his own body is one of the smallest vouchsafed to those who have aderned the annals of greatness. The face of Dr. after the labors of the day, he evening at mending watches and clocks, in order to earn enough to send his child to school. He was the founder and first President of the Society of Mechanical Engineers; and was never better pleased than when assisting by his advice and en-couragement the ideas of ingenious artizans. In agriculture and horticulture he coade many curious and successful experiments—and the study of ge-ology was a passion with him. It is feared that the intermittent fever, of which he died, was occasion ed by the damp miasma arising from the fertilizers which he employed with great success in his hot houses. In a brief and hurried notice, it is impossible to do justice to so remarkable a man. the words of a contemporary writer: 'His me-chanical genius was of that order that it may without exaggeration be asserted, that if Watt had not previously invented the steam-engine, he was capa-ble of achieving it. Others before him had pre-pared the way; others since have contributed valpared the way; others since have contributed val-uable improvements in detail; but to George Ste-phenson unquestionably belongs the proud title of the Author of the Railway System. He gathered the many threads of ingenuity and enterprise, and weaved them into the wide-spreading net-work which promises, in its manifold extension, to en-velope the whole world in bonds of commerce, civilization and peace.'

CURIOUS INVENTION.

We learn from the Mining Journal, that a Mr. Win. Hutchinson, of England, has patented a process of indurating plaster, chalk, wood, pasteboard, &c., rendering them as completely hard as the firm granite. The Journal says:

'Among the extraordinary discoveries of the present day, by which materials of the most humble pretensions in works of art are renderen of the utmost utility—the most refractory substances made to bend to the power of scientific researches, and many productions, which have for ages been thrown away as useless, brought into most extensive usefulness—we know of none by which a more extraordinary, not to say magical metamorphosis is effected, than the operation patented by Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, by which plaster of Paris, Bath, Caen, and other soft stone, chalk, wood, pasteboard, and, in fact, any other material, is rendered hard as metal, receiving the most brilliant polish, and made absolutely imperishable from atospheric action, vermin, &c. The purposes to mospheric action, vermin, &c. The purposes to which this patent can be applied are innumerable. The first idea of the patentee was the induration of the softer, and more common, and almost use-less, stones for the purpose of paving; but so ammost important professorial chair of which, the first is expected to fill.

Dr. Candlish has the misfortune to be reckoned a theorist. He professor to combine to the reckoned a theorist. dairies, &c.-but now applies the operation to all the higher works of art. Plaster of Paris casts, of dairies, &c.—but now applies the operation to an the higher works of art. Plaster of Paris casts, of the most elaborate designs, in busts, relievos, architectural ornaments, fonts, and ornamental flooring for churches, trellis work for balconies, ornamental inkstands, &c., are rendered imperishable by the operation of the elements, and hard and tough as metal. Sculptors who may so choose, may work in Bath and Caen stone, or even Chalk, and the production will be rendered superior to marble; and in all these operations, the finest edgings of the cuttings are preserved, and not a chise mark is lost.

In inspe ting specimens of Mr. IPs work, we were shown a slab of soft sandstone, from To bridge Wells-so soft that it might be rubbed into der by the hand-rendered as hard as granite, and rung like a bell; numerous plaster of Paris ornaments and busts, metamorph granite and parti-colored marbles; drain, water and gas pipes, made from Bath stone, chalk or pa-

fast of dry bread and tea, too proud to beg; I have known women to work day and night to support a and Normandy, and at Tonbridge Wells, in Kent. The patent, works, &c., are divided into twelve not enough to do at that; I have known men to shares, of £3000 each—two-thirds of the value to work all summer, in expectation of laying by some-

KYANIZED CORDAGE-SUBSTITUTE FOR MA-NILLA .- A new article has made its appearance in our market, and which excites considerable interown pocket the money he had received for their payment. Such men would give their children atones for breat', and for fishes serpents, being unfit for the company of savages. Such men live is so kyanized or cured by antiseptic substances as not to be liable to decay. Cordage prepared in this way, is said to have been exposed in a heap of the souls and bodies of those around them, for a time.

Alas for them, if, in its awful plan, recently left this place, were supplied with lines of this kind, and some of them are said to have stood

some very severe tests as it regards strength.

Manilla Ropes have heretofore been used on our steam and flat-boats, and last some four or five months in constant use, while boat lines made of common hemp are so very liable to decay when exposed to the weather, that they are hardly ever used. From present appearances, this new cordage must take the place of this foreign article to a great extent, being cheaper, more durable, and of greater strength.—[Maysville Herald.

KETCHUM'S PATENT MOWING MACHINE. recent exhibition of the New York State Fair, a new machine for mowing attracted great attention, particularly among the farmers. Mechanical ingenuity has, for many years, been put to a severe

test, to produce a machine that would lighten that most severe labor of the farmer—mowing; many machines have been invented, but after a short trial, have been found worthless, or nearly so. Mr. William F. Ketchum, of this city, has at length produced a machine that, in the opinion of those capable of judging, answers every purpose on either rough or smooth ground—cutting the grass much closer, and laying it more even than can be done by the ordinary method. One man and a span of horses can, it is said, cut from 12 to 15 acres per day with perfect ease. The capacity of the machine to perform what is claimed for it, has been thoroughly tested in presence of numerous of the most experienced farmers of this section, and we are pleased to learn that the ingenious inventor is likely to reap a fair reward for his perseverance and industry.—[Buffalo Commercial. test, to produce a machine that would lighten that |

when the hour comes round, you have a lamp already lighted at the same time. Certainly very When not desired to be connected with x clock, it can be attached to a cord, terminating in some place near the bed, like a bell-pull, so that it is only necessary to pull the cord to produce a light previous to rising. It is designed, also, to be attached to the bell-handle of a front door, so, to be attached to the bell-handle of a front door, the country of the cord o so, to be attached to the bell-handle of a front dos, that pulling the bell instantly makes a light to see by in the hall, or any other part of the house. The inventor is Mr. Alexander Bennett of New York.

The inventor is Mr. Alexander Bennett of New York.

Useful Invention.—The Scientific American describes a 'new invention' for the accommodation of way passengers in railroad cars. A large dial is placed in each car, with the names of different places upon it, and a pointer to indicate the place arrived at. A gong is so constructed with the machinery as to sound whenever a stop is made.

Mrs. Partington says that she 'intended the consort of the Female Cemetry last evening, and some of the songs were extricated with touching pythagoras.' She declares 'the whole thing went off like and looked like angels, just out of paradox.' She only regrets that during the showers of applause, she remembered that she had forgot her parasol.

ng the article.

From the Boston Investigator.

Mr. Editor,-Your anxiety to be thought uncor monly liberal, in permitting all sides of a question to be heard, induces me to ask you to allow the fol-lowing Resolutions to be discussed in your pa-

rate its injurious effects upon the family of man.

knowledged Christian paper to be found, that has got the fairness and moral courage to allow it—not one, any where. They are all opposed to free discussion—as much so, as the pulpits. An Infidel would no more be allowed the opportunity of discussing a minister's sermon before his audience, than he would be to debate Christianity in a population. But as we have nothing the Truth, if we already have it, or lead us into it, if

PROTECTION FROM CHOLERA. Chambers' Edinburgh Journal maintains that electrical changes are the true cause of such migratory diseases as cholera and plague, and indeed of all epidemics. The true remedy, therefore, is the purification of the atmosphere, and the chief giantess, is dead. She weighed about 450 pounds; agent to effect this is Chlorine gas, which is an inagent to effect this is Chlorine gas, which is an in-gredient in common sait. Whole streets and owns can be fumigated with chlorine gas as easias single dwellings. In 1832, the town of Dur the 2d of September until the 23d of October. At that date, every street, lane and alley was fur gated with chlorine gas. Within five days, pestilence was entirely annihilated. In Edinb he gas was used, but rather late, and in several A writer in the Whig Review tells an anecdote of a lawyer, who charged his client, among other items, for waking in the night, and thinking of his business."

A writer in the Whig Review tells an anecdote of a lawyer, who charged his client, among other items, for waking in the night, and thinking of his business."

A fire occurred at Terente, Heavy Canada, as San large, that every house in the innected districts in which chlorine gas was used as a disinfecting agent which chlorine gas was used as a disinfecting agent day, 29th ult., which destroyed about \$30,000 worth of property. The Hartford Protection Company insured for \$16,000. sitive proof that cholera owes its orgin to elec-

BEAUTIES OF HANGING.

The New Orleans Daily Chronicle says that last Municipality. The culprit (who committed a brutal a sault on the person of a little girl about maintained ever since, showing no disposition to gamblers to such an extent, that a man is not safe in accept spiritual comfort or consolation of any kind; his only auxiety appeared to be centered in watching an opportunity to escape. We saw him as he lay in his manacles, with his eyes glaring wildly around, and when the executioner approached him to remove him to the yard of the jail, he became furious, and not until a kind-hearted friend, who furious, and not until a kind-hearted friend, who seemed to have some secret control over him, came and soothed him, would he let any of the officers approach him. He was at length induced to go to the place of execution, and it was only by officers approach him. He was at length induced to go to the place of execution, and it was only by e place of execution, and it was only by stratagem that he was suspended by the fatal noose, and so bunglingly was it attached, that it slipped over his head, and he was then despatched by shooting him through the head with a pistol.

A FACT.—The ready wit of a true born Irishman, however humble, is exceeded only by his gal-A Fact.—The ready wit of a true-born Irishman, however humble, is exceeded only by his gallantry. A tew days since, says an exchange paper, we noticed a case in point. A cudden gust of wind took a parasol from the hand of its owner, and before one had a chance to recollect whether it would become his etiquette to catch the parasol of a lady to whom he had never before been introduced, a lively Emeralder dropped his hod of bricks, caught the parachute in the midst of its Elisler gyrations, and presented it to the loser with a low bow, which reminded us of poor Power. 'Faith, madam,' said he, as he did so, 'if you were as strong as you are handsome, it wouldn't have got away from you.' 'Which shall I thank you for first, the service or the compliment ? asked the lady, smiling. 'Troth, madam,' said Pat, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what was a beaver, 'that look of your beautiful eye thanked me for both.'—Liverpool Mercury.

Did it 'a Purpose .- An honest, old-fashioned far Did it a Purpose.—An honest, old-fashioned farmer had an unruly bull, which had a remarkable love for the old farmer, 'in a horn,' and a singular penchant for giving his acquaintance and friends 'a lift in the world.' One day the old farmer was driving the animal home much against his inclination, and getting enraged, he suddenly hoisted the old man across the fence in the road—but fortunately only slightly hurt him. The farmer gained his equilibrium, and saw the enraged animal sawing the air with his head and neck, and pawing the ground. The old man looked steadily at him a moment, and toen shaking his fist, exclaimed,— Hang your apolitical statements. then shaking his fist, exclaimed,— Hang your apologies. You needn't stand there, you tarnal critter, a bowin' and scrapin'—you did it 'a purpose,—yes

The Self-Lamplighter.—What won't ingenuity accomplish? Here we have an invention by which lamps or candles may be lighted at any moment of time, by a clock or a pull of a cord. If attached to an alarm-clock, a light may be produced at any hour. In cases where people wish to rise at a certain unusual time of night, all that is to be done is to set the clock and make the connection of the Lamplighter 'all right,' and then, when the hour comes round, you have a lamp already lighted at the same time. Certainly very convenient. When not desired to be connected.

A man down east, who had occasionally been en CUTTING SCREWS.—A Mr. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., has invented a machine for cutting screws, the cost of which is from \$8 to \$20. It is so constructed that the bolts cannot be thrown out of their proper centre, and a child may work the machine.

A new furnace for making malleable iron directly from the ore, has been invented by Lorenzo Seibert, of Shenandoah county, Va., an experienced manufacturer. It is said this invention will save \$50 a ton over the present method of manufacturing the article.

A woman who died inst week, in one of the London work-houses, bequeathed her corpse to a lecturer on anatomy, with a remark that dissection would render her body of far more service to her fellow-creatures than it had ever been during her life.

Human Life Estimated by Pulsation .- An inge be heard, induces me to ask you to allow the following Resolutions to be discussed in your paper:

Resolved, 1st, That the greatest evil which at present afflicts the human race—that which has the greatest tendency to overthrow our civil, religious, and moral institutions, is Infidelity. Therefore,—

Resolved, 2d, That it is the duty of the wise and good to unite their most vigorous efforts in opposition, and if not vitally to destroy, at least to ameliorate its injurious effects upon the family of man.

which has from time immemorial set at defiance the which has from time immemorial set at defiance the which has from time immemorial set at defiance the which has from time immemorial set at defiance the select published in a Christian paper, accompanied with the permission of its Reverend Editor to debate them therein until the subject is exhausted. We venture to say there is not a popular and acknowledged Christian paper to be found, that has got the fairness and many lowers to allow its many part to be found, that has got the fairness and many lowers to allow its many part to be found.

to fear from the most thorough investigation, we always court it, believing that it will confirm us in the Truth if we already have it or lead us into it if on the surface. It is calculated that there must have been under water a length of 30 or 40 feet more. The diameter of the exposed part of the body was 16 The diameter of the exposed part of the bod inches and when it extended its jaws, wh full of large, jagged teeth, they seemed sufficiently capacious to admit of a tall man standing upright

hips, and 22 inches round the arm above the elbow.

Rev. Micajah Colburn, (Universalist,) while walking on the track of the Northern railroad, was run over by the cars near Enfield, N. H., on Friday night, and instantly killed.

Rev. Henry Colman has returned to New York

A writer in the Whig Review tells an anecdote of

Tectotalism in Parliament .- It is stated that Mr. positive proof that enoise a west as organ to executive and changes in the atmosphere. Care must be taken in using the gas, as it is destructive to animal life, and must not be inhaled in the lungs.

Tectolatism in Partiament.—It is stated that our Lawrence Heyworth its the sole entire abstinent in Partiament, with the exception of Brotherton, who is said to be the only man in the house this last session, whom Ansley did not drive into Bellamy's for

brotal assault on the person of a little gar about nine years of age) exhibited up to the last hour of his life the same sullen disposition which he assumed at the time of his arrest, and which he has maintained ever since, showing no disposition to gamblers to such an extent, that a man is not safe in gamblers to such an extent, that a man is not safe in A pleasant Place - A gentleman writing from St.

> From the West Indies - Intelligence from the West India Islands has been received up to the 24th

when the mobattacked the jail, but the military dis-persed them and restored order.

128 millions of france are to be allowed the propri-etors of the slaves at Guadaloupe.

The amount of property destroyed by the hurri-cane at Antigua, is estimated at half a million of dol-lars. The number of lives lost, at 28.

A Dutchman was relating his marvellous escape

The Caledonian Mercury mentions, as a proof that

A woman who died last week, in one of the Lon

P. S.—If you permit the above Resolutions to appear in your paper, I shall offer some remarks in support of them, unless their correctness be admitted without opposition.

We make no particular boast of being 'uncommonly liberal,' as seems to be intimated; but that we aim at consistency when we declare we will 'hear all sides,' is evident we believe from our general course, as well as by the insertion of the above Resolutions, which 'A B.

A Huge Iccberg.—It is said that immense masses of ice are drifting at this time with the currents of the Atlantic, in the direct track of vessels passing between England and the United States. The Blonde, Capt Crawford, which arrived at Greenock on the 29th, saw one of them on the 5th, in lon. 49 W., lat. 48 N., upward of 600 feet high, and a more in length the atmosphere in its vicinity being completely chilled.

Quadrature of the Circle.—Mr. Salve Completely Capture of the Circle.

Resolutions, which 'A Believer' can discuss in our columns just as long as he pleases. Christians do not treat Infidels in this manner. Not they, indeed! An Infidel who is designate of discussion of the Quadrature of the Circle.—Mr. Seba Smith delivered a lecture in Portland on Friday evening last, on 'the Quadrature of the Circle,' in the course of which, he claimed that this problem, the solution of which has from time immemorial set at defiance the

A Giant Pear Tree .- There is a pear tree in Ill:-Tuesday, the sentence of the law was privately nois, 40 years old, which measures about the trunk carried into effect in the police jail of the Third ten feet. In 1834 it bore 134 bushels of fruit, and in Municipality. The culprit (who committed a 1840 it bore 140 bushels.

FEMALE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.

A COURSE OF LECTURES TO FEMALES A COURSE OF LECTURES TO FEMALES

On the theory and practice of Midwifery, by responsible Physicians of approved professiona standing, will commence in Boston, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1st, and continue three months. Totion fee \$25—in advance. Board in the city, \$2 to \$3 a week. For further information, address or apply to SAMUEL GREGORY, 25 Cornhill.

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GRAND NATIONAL PAINTING

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EPRESENTING all the chief cities, towns, vil-PEPRESENTING all the chief cities, towns, villages, gigantic bloffs, Indian mounds and encompments, cotton, sugar and tobacco plantations, lagoons, animals, &c., upon their banks, and giving a most truthful delineation of the various kinds of river life and eraft; arks, steamboals, coal, muscum, wood, and cattle boals; presenting the diversified scenery of twelve different States, a distance of 2300 miles, from Pittsburg, Penn., to New Orleans, La., extending over fifteen degrees of haitude.

Tickets of admission to the whole, 25 cents, to be obtained at the hall. Lads' and Misses' tickets I 1-2 cents.

The exhibition will be concluded in season for The exhibition will be concluded in season for the Omnibusses to Chelsea, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, South Boston, &c. &c. Exhibition every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Doors open at 7; Panorama commences moving

at 7.1.2.

Liberal terms made with large parties from neighboring towns, schools, &c.

Office open for the transaction of business and sale of the from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Nov 10

ORIGINAL TEA STORE.

THE CHINA TEA COMPANY No. 198 Washington sircet.

HAVE now been established six years; they deal A Sea only in Tea and Coffee, keep every variety of Black and Green Tea imported into this country, and deal for Cash only.

The success which has attended their efforts during this time is without a parallel. They now offer for the inspection of Dealers, one of the largest and

most varied stocks in the country, at their principal warehouse, 198 WASHINGTON STREET, and sofioit country traders, before purchasing their and plies to call at this

Great Tea Warehouse,

Whilst at the same time, to accommodate families and hotel keepers, they offer FIVE FOUND LOTS,

5 lbs. Ningyong Oolong, an extra black Tes, 5 lbs. Strong Young Hyson, 5 lbs. Young Hyson, delicions flavor,

9 25 5 lbs. super. Old Hyson, 5 lbs. Souchong, (sold elsewhere 50 cts. per 10 lbs. good ground Coffee,

An experienced and native China-man superintends the Tea department. Money can be sent by mail, by friends coming to the city, or by Express men, and the package will be sent by return. No travelling agent is employed by the Company Strangers visiting the city are invited to call. Agents are appointed in every town, upon applica-tion, post paid, to the proprietors, to whom a given THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE IN PRICE,

AND EVERY SECURITY AS TO QUALITY. In consequence of the great reduction in the price of Teas and Coffees, we are enabled to give

EXTRA QUALITIES

for the old prices; and it is acknowledged by many persons, that they cannot get so good Tea of any kind, PAY WHAT PRICE THEY MAY,

as the Young Hyson at 50 cents, and the Ningyong Oolong, at 40 cents, which are sold at 198 Washington street,

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ambridge street.

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MIDWIFER is peculiarly successful under this treatment, and the mother that has been treated under the old and the new systems, is always ready to

THE NEW MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT at the corner of Cambridge and Temple streets, is constantly supplied with all the vegetable remedies which are contained in Thomson's Materia Nedica.

The ANTI-SCORBUTIC SYRUP, for scrotalous affections;
The RENOVATING PILLS, for nervoushers,

dizziness and costiveness; and The VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE, for indigestion,

Are medicines that need but a single trial to erablish their value.
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WHERE he treats the above Complaints by a WHERE he areats the above Complaints by a new and decided improved method, by which the Patient is principally released of the nausating effects of continued taking of DRUCS, but receives his medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, to that the healthy parts of the system need not be slected and sickened by the curative remedy, thus giving a practical remedy to the disease, and leaving nature to pursue its true course. Patients out of the city are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of their complaints, the symptoms, age, habits of living, occups tion, &c. Address Post Paid—advice gratis.

Note.—The most prevalent of all diseases incided.

NOTE.—The most prevalent of all diseases incident to our climate.—CONSUMPTION.—may generally be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not less since made, it appears that upwards of one suspension of the property thousand die annually of Pulmonary Complaints. TAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. 1yos pov19 HOME FOR REFORMERS.

THE subscriber has removed to that neat, conference, and central boarding, house, No. 21.2 Central Court, where he will be most happy to welcome some of the Friends of Reform, at reasonable charges. He wishes his house to be the central place in Boston, where the friends of Temperance, Peace, Purity, Freedom, the Prisoner, &c. may meet together, and enjoy a comfortable and quiet home. Central Court opens at 238 Washington street.

MR. PARKER'S DISCOURSE, OCCASIONED by the Death of John Quiney
Adams: Delivered at the Melodeon in Roston,
March 5, 1848. Just published by BELA MARSH.

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